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from the 1981
Census

With this first copy of our newsletter **Canada update** we introduce the first data from Census '81.

We will be mailing **Canada update** at regular intervals to keep you informed of significant findings from the Census as the data become available. Census data, essential to so many vital decisions and plans now being formulated in our society, are the product of a vast, complex undertaking extending over several years. We are gratified by the success of the operation to date. We know we have the Canadian people to thank for this success, and many private and public institutions and organizations for helping to promote and further this national effort.

We want **Canada update** to fill a need in keeping you aware of the major demographic and social trends in Canadian society. Please mail back the business reply card, checking the box requesting **Canada update** if you would like to continue receiving it.

Thank you for your participation in the Census. Let us know how we can serve your needs.

Yours truly,

Edward Pryor
1981 Census Manager

Population Count Shows Slower Growth

Canada's rate of population growth between 1971 and 1981 was the second lowest of any 10-year period in this century. Final population figures from the Census show that Canada's population on June 3, 1981 was 24,343,181, an increase of 1,350,577 since the 1976 Census and 2,774,870 since the 1971 Census.

Over the past five years the population has grown by 5.9 per cent and by 12.9 per cent since 1971. The only lower rate for a 10-year period since 1901 was 10.9 per cent between 1931 and 1941. The current rate is well below the periods 1941-51, 1951-61 and 1961-71 when rates were 21.8, 30.2 and 18.3 per cent respectively.

The Canadian rate of growth of 12.9 per cent is slightly higher than the 11.4 per cent increase experienced in the United States in the period 1970-80. Great Britain has experienced a growth of 0.3 per cent in the 1971-81 period. France grew by 5.3 per cent and Australia by 16.5 per cent in the same period.

How Provinces Fared

Only two provinces, Alberta at 37.5 per cent and British Columbia at 25.6 per cent, had rates of growth above the national level for the 1971-81 period. The Yukon and Northwest Territories at 25.9 and 31.4 per cent also exceeded the national rate for the decade.

Ontario led the remaining provinces with a 12.0 per cent increase. Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick both grew by 9.7 per cent, Newfoundland by 8.7 per cent, Nova Scotia by 7.4 per cent and Québec by 6.8 per cent. The lowest rates of growth were recorded in Saskatchewan and Manitoba at 4.5 and 3.8 per cent respectively.

Population Redistributed

One effect of these differences in growth has been a redistribution of Canada's population. The Atlantic provinces now account for 9.2 per cent of the population down from 9.5 per cent in 1971 and 11.6 per cent in 1951. Québec at 26.4 per cent is down 1.5 percentage points in 10 years and 2.5 points since 1951. Ontario's share of Canada's population has declined for the first time since 1951. It now has 35.4 per cent of the population compared to 35.9 per cent in 1976, the level to which it had climbed steadily from 32.8 per cent in 1951.



The four western provinces and the two territories contain 28.9 per cent of the population, up from 26.8 per cent in 1971. For the region as a whole the share of total population changed only slightly between 1951 and 1971. Within the region, Alberta and British Columbia have shown rates of growth consistently above the national average throughout the 1951-81 period. Their proportions of the total population have increased from 6.7 to 9.2 per cent for Alberta and 8.3 to 11.3 per cent for British Columbia.

Alberta's growth of 21.8 per cent in the past five years stands out from the other parts of the country and is the highest five-year increase by a province since 1951. The current rate is slightly higher than the 19.5 per cent growth Alberta had between 1951 and 1956, and the growth rate of 18.6 per cent between 1956 and 1961

Growth in Cities

Among Canada's major metropolitan areas, the highest five-year growth rates were recorded by sixth-ranked Calgary at 25.7 per cent, 18.1 per cent by fifth-ranked Edmonton, 15.3 per cent by nineteenth-ranked Saskatoon and 14.1 per cent by eighteenth-ranked Oshawa. Toronto continues to be the largest metropolitan area, growing by 7.0 per cent since 1976 to 2,998,947. Over the same period, Montréal increased by 0.9 per cent to 2,828,349 and Vancouver increased by 8.7 per cent to 1,268,183.

1981 Census — Population for Census Metropolitan Areas

Rank 1981	Metropolitan Area	Rank 1976	Population		Percent Change 1976 - 1981
			1976(1)	1981	
1	Toronto	1	2,803,101	2,998,947	7.0
2	Montréal	2	2,802,547A	2,828,349	0.9
3	Vancouver	3	1,166,348	1,268,183	8.7
4	Ottawa-Hull	4	693,288	717,978	3.6
5	Edmonton	6	556,270A	657,057	18.1
6	Calgary	9	471,397A	592,743	25.7
7	Winnipeg	5	578,217	584,842	1.2
8	Québec	7	542,158	576,075	6.3
9	Hamilton	8	529,371	542,095	2.4
10	St. Catharines-Niagara	10	301,921	304,353	0.8
11	Kitchener	11	272,158	287,801	5.8
12	London	12	270,383	283,668	4.9
13	Halifax	13	267,991	277,727	3.6
14	Windsor	14	247,582	246,110	-0.6
15	Victoria	15	218,250	233,481	7.0
16	Regina	17	151,191	164,313	8.7
17	St. John's	18	145,400A	154,820	6.5
18	Oshawa	19	135,196	154,217	14.1
19	Saskatoon	20	133,793A	154,210	15.3
20	Sudbury	16	157,030	149,923	-4.5
21	Chicoutimi-Jonquière	21	128,643	135,172	5.1
22	Thunder Bay	22	119,253	121,379	1.8
23	Saint John	23	112,974	114,048	1.0
24	Trois-Rivières	24	106,031A	111,453	5.1

(1) Based on 1981 area.

A Adjusted figures due to boundary changes.

Les quatre provinces de l'Ouest et les Territoires comptent 28,9% de la population totale, en hausse sur les 26,8% de 1971. Pour l'ensemble de la région, ce pourcentage n'a que très peu varié entre 1951 et 1971. Parmi les provinces de l'Ouest, l'Alberta et la Colombie-Britannique ont enregistré des taux de croissance de plus en plus élevés. Le pourcentage de leur population par rapport à la population totale est passé de 6,7% à 9,2% dans le cas de l'Alberta et de 8,3% à 11,3% pour la Colombie-Britannique. Le taux de croissance démographique de 21,8% enregistré en Alberta ces cinq dernières années dépasse largement celui des autres provinces et représente la plus forte augmentation quinquennale par une province depuis 1951. Toutefois, ce pourcentage n'est pas très différent de celui que l'Alberta connaît (19,5%) entre 1951 et 1956 ou entre 1956 et 1961 (18,6%).

Croissance des villes

Pour ce qui est des principales régions métropolitaines du Canada, les plus forts taux quinquennaux de croissance démographique ont été enregistrés aux endroits suivants (le rang de ces régions figure entre parenthèses): Calgary (6^e) avec 25,7%, Edmonton (5^e) avec 18,1%, Saskatoon (19^e) avec 15,3% et Oshawa (18^e) avec 14,1%. Toronto demeure la plus grande région métropolitaine du Canada; sa population a augmenté de 7,0% depuis 1976 pour se fixer à 2,998,947 habitants. Au cours de la même période, la région de Montréal a connu une hausse de 0,9% pour s'établir à 2,828,349 habitants tandis que celle de Vancouver progressait de 8,7% pour passer à 1,268,183 habitants.

Recensement de 1981 — Population des régions métropolitaines de recensement

Rang en 1981	Région métropolitaine	Rang en 1976	Population 1976(1)	Population 1981	Changement en pourcentage 1976-1981
1	Toronto	1	2,803,101	2,998,947	7.0
2	Montréal	2	2,802,547A	2,828,349	0.9
3	Vancouver	3	1,166,348	1,268,183	8.7
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(1) D'après la superficie de 1981.
A Chiffres rectifiés à la suite de changements de limites.

Ce premier numéro de notre bulletin d'information **Le Canada à jour** marque la publication des premières données du recensement de 1981.

Nous vous enverrons **Le Canada à jour** à intervalles réguliers afin de vous mettre au fait de tous les résultats du recensement au fur et à mesure qu'ils sortiront. Les données du recensement, essentielles à tellement de décisions et de projets importants dans notre société, sont le fruit d'un programme vaste et complexe qui s'étend sur plusieurs années. Jusqu'ici, nos efforts ont été couronnés de succès. Nous sommes d'ailleurs redevables au grand public et aux nombreux établissements et organismes privés et publics de l'aide qu'ils nous ont apportée pour promouvoir et appuyer cette entreprise d'envergure nationale.

Nous désirons fortement que **Le Canada à jour** vienne répondre à un besoin d'information sur les principales tendances démographiques et sociales de la société canadienne. Si ce bulletin vous intéresse, cochez à l'endroit prévu sur la carte ci-jointe et postez-la dès que possible.

Nous vous remercions de votre participation au recensement de 1981. N'hésitez pas à nous informer de vos besoins.

Veuillez agréer l'expression de nos sentiments distingués.

Edward T. Pryor

Le chargé de projet
Recensement de 1981
(Edward T. Pryor)

Le compte de la population indique une croissance plus lente

Le taux décennal de croissance de la population canadienne pour la période 1971-1981 est l'un des deux plus faibles qui aient été enregistrés depuis le début du siècle. D'après les chiffres définitifs de population du recensement, notre pays comptait 24,343,181 habitants au 3 juin 1981, une hausse de 1,350,577 sur les chiffres du recensement de 1976 et de 2,774,870 sur ceux du recensement de 1971.

Notre population s'est accrue de 5.9% au cours des cinq dernières années, et de 12.9% par rapport à 1971. Le seul autre faible taux de croissance observé pour une décennie depuis 1901 a été de 10.9% entre 1931 et 1941. Le taux actuel est beaucoup moins élevé que ceux des périodes 1941-1951 (21.8%), 1951-1961 (30.2%) et 1961-1971 (18.3%).

La croissance démographique (12.9%) au Canada est légèrement supérieure à celle que les États-Unis ont connue (11.4%) pour la décennie allant de 1970 à 1980. En Grande-Bretagne, le taux entre 1971 et 1981 s'est fixé à 0.3%, tandis qu'en France et en Australie, il a été de 5.3% et 16.5% respectivement.

Le décompte par province

Deux provinces seulement, l'Alberta avec 37.5% et la Colombie-Britannique avec 25.6%, ont connu pendant la période 1971-1981 un accroissement démographique supérieur au niveau national. Le Yukon et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, avec 25.9% et 31.4%, ont aussi dépassé le taux national pendant cette période.

L'Ontario vient en tête des autres provinces avec un taux de croissance de sa population de 12.0%; viennent ensuite l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et le Nouveau-Brunswick (9.7%), Terre-Neuve (8.7%), la Nouvelle-Écosse (7.4%) et le Québec (6.8%). Les plus faibles taux de croissance ont été enregistrés en Saskatchewan et au Manitoba, avec 4.5% et 3.8% respectivement.

Redistribution de la population

Ces différents taux ont eu pour effet de produire une nouvelle répartition de la population du Canada. À l'heure actuelle, les provinces de l'Atlantique comptent 9.2% de la population totale, une diminution par rapport aux 9.5% enregistrés en 1971 et aux 11.6% en 1951. Le Québec, qui intervenait pour 26.4% de la population totale, affiche une baisse de 1.5 point en dix ans et de 2.5 points sur son taux de 1951. La proportion de la population de l'Ontario par rapport à la population totale a baissé pour la première fois depuis 1951, puis-elle s'établit maintenant à 35.4% en regard des 35.9% observés en 1976 et des 32.8% enregistrés en 1951.





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Population Trends - 1981 Census

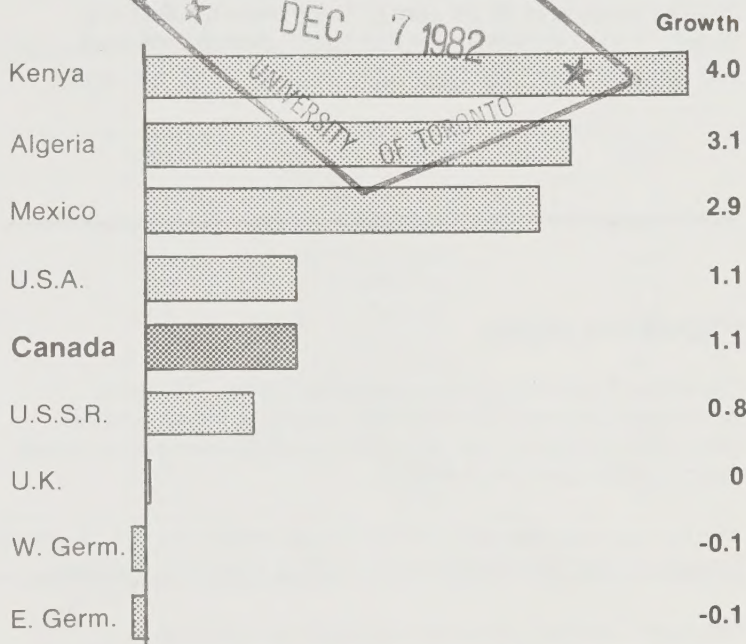
Growth

Canada's rate of population growth over the latter half of the 1970s was just over one per cent per annum bringing the total population to 24.3 million persons.

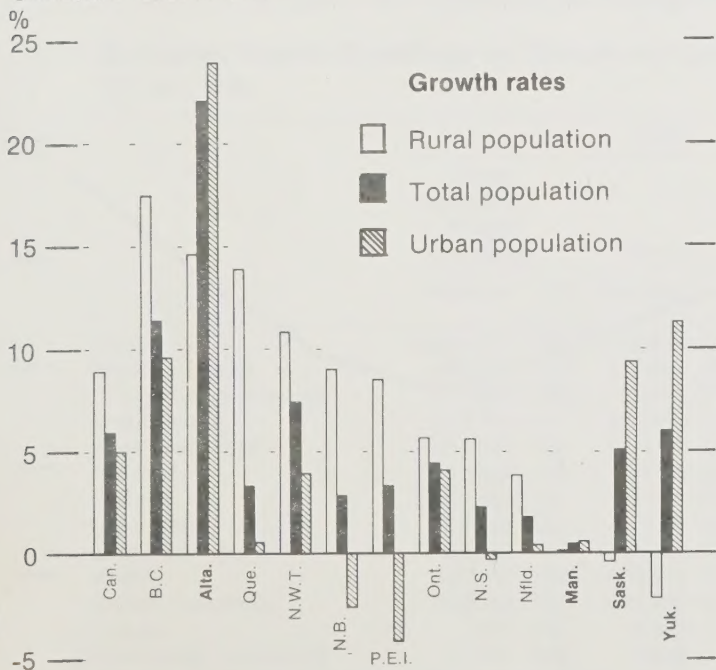
Compared to other countries, Canada's increase in population was neither extremely high nor extremely low for the period. It was close to increases in the United States, the U.S.S.R. and Japan, but well below increases in many countries in Africa and Central America.

The growth rate in Canada was relatively high compared to a number of other industrialized countries. During the same period East Germany and West Germany and the United Kingdom, among others, registered almost no growth.

Canada's population growth is moderate compared to some other countries



Canada's rural revival



Only Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Yukon recorded greater population growth in the urban areas than in rural areas between 1976 and 1981.

Census Shows Rural Revival

The 1970s were the first decade in Canada's history to record a faster growth rate for rural areas than for urban areas. Since 1976 the rural population has grown by 8.9 per cent — almost double the urban growth rate of 5 per cent. Of Canada's provinces and territories only four recorded greater population growth in urban areas than in rural areas — Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Yukon.

Canada's non-urban population now numbers some six million — 800,000 more than a decade ago — and it has meant big changes for Canada's smaller towns and rural areas. Urbanites may slip away from the nation's cities unnoticed, but the arrival of large numbers of people in a less populated area can quickly change the social landscape, the local market place and the level of demand for municipal services.

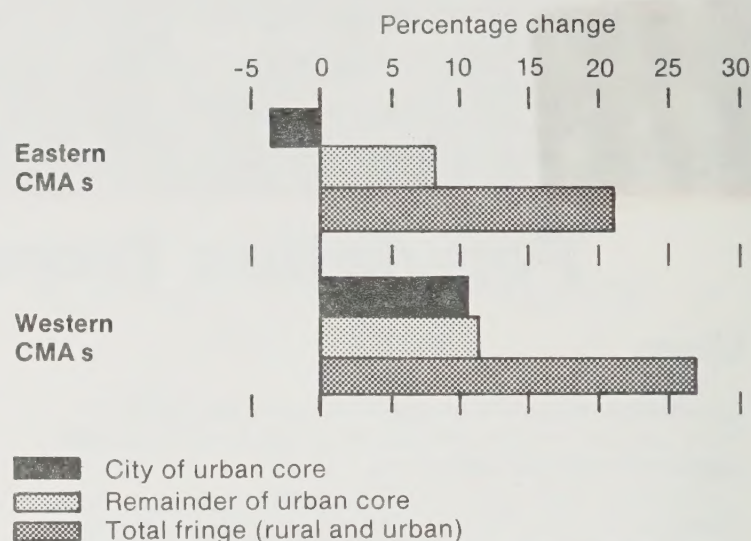


Central City Growth Rates

The central cities of Canada's major metropolitan areas showed widely varying rates of growth over the past five years. Most central cities in the eastern half of the nation registered declines in population, while in the west, central cities recorded significant population gains. This meant, for example, that the central cities of Montréal and Saint John declined by over 8 per cent as compared with an increase of 25.7 per cent for Calgary and 1.1 per cent for Vancouver.

Comparative analysis of growth rates for central cities and their surrounding fringe areas suggests, however, that these differential rates reflect a migration from the central city to the suburbs, not an exodus from the metropolitan area. For example, the fringe areas in Montréal grew by 21.4 per cent resulting in an overall growth rate of 0.9 per cent for the metropolitan area. In Saint John an increase of 28 per cent in fringe areas resulted in a growth of one per cent for the Saint John metropolitan area.

Percentage change in components of Eastern and Western CMA's between 1976 and 1981



Population Aging

Canada is experiencing rapid population aging. This trend accelerated between 1976 and 1981 due to an increase in the proportion of elderly persons in the population and also an actual decline in the number of children.

The new census data show 415,000 fewer children under 15 in Canada in 1981 than there were in 1976, a 7 per cent decrease.

Although Canada's post-war baby boom is now in its childbearing years, it is reproducing at lower rates than previous generations. The recent widely discussed surge in the popularity of parenthood may be overstated. In 1981, the youngest age group, four and under, was 7.3 per cent of the population, compared to 7.5 per cent in 1976 and 8.4 per cent in 1971, even

though the proportion of young females of childbearing age has actually increased during the period.

At the opposite end of the life cycle, the age group 65 and over grew by 359,000, a substantial increase of 17.9 per cent between 1976 and 1981. Seniors now make up 2,361,000 or 9.7 per cent of Canada's 24,343,000 total population compared to 8.7 per cent in 1976.

The trends in these two population groups are largely responsible for an increase in the median age of Canadians from 27.8 years to 29.6 years between 1976 and 1981. This represents a reversal of earlier trends. During the post-war baby boom from 1951 to 1966 the median age declined from 27.7 years to 25.4 years. The 1981 figure is a 30-year high.

Canada's Population Continues to Age

Median age



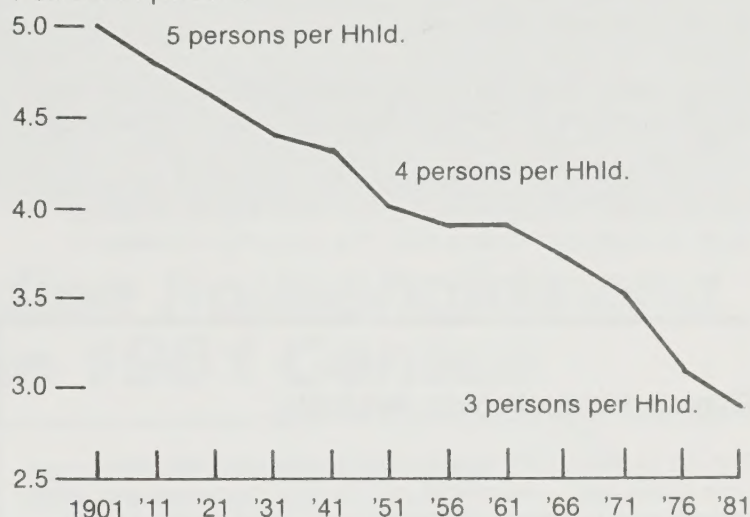
Smaller Households

The effect of the changing age structure, changing life-style and declining fertility is reflected in the average number of persons in Canadian households. The smaller number of children and higher number of elderly persons, many of whom live alone, were major factors in the continuing decline of the average number of persons per household: 2.9 in 1981 as opposed to 3.1 in 1976 and 3.5 in 1971. Since 1976 the number of households increased far more rapidly than the growth of the population: 15.6 per cent versus 5.9 per cent.

One-person households increased by almost 40 per cent; households larger than seven persons decreased by over 40 per cent since 1976.

Average household size, Canada, 1901-1981

Number of persons



Private Households by Size for Canada

1981 and 1976

	1981	1981	1976	1976
		%		%
Canada	8,281,530	100.0	7,166,095	100.0
1-person households	1,681,130	20.3	1,205,340	16.8
2-person households	2,397,550	29.0	1,990,140	27.8
3-person households	1,450,200	17.5	1,256,520	17.5
4-person households	1,544,205	18.6	1,307,320	18.2
5-person households	753,065	9.1	750,620	10.5
6-person households	292,990	3.5	379,520	5.3
7-person households	92,625	1.1	144,420	2.0
8-person households	37,805	0.5	67,985	0.9
9-person households	16,260	0.2	32,080	0.4
10-or-more-person households	15,695	0.2	32,145	0.4

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

Owners and Renters

Home ownership in Canada continued to increase steadily during the period 1971 to 1981. The proportion of dwellings owned by the occupant was 62.1 per cent in 1981, compared to 60.3 per cent in 1971 and 61.8 per cent in 1976. The provinces with the

highest and lowest proportion of owner-occupied dwellings were Newfoundland, 81 per cent, and Québec, 53 per cent. In absolute terms the figures show 1,505,015 more owner-occupied homes since 1971, a 41.4 per cent increase.

Occupied Private Dwellings by Tenure for Canada and Provinces

1981 and 1976

	1981						1976					
	Total Occupied Private Dwellings		Owned		Rented		Total Occupied Private Dwellings		Owned		Rented	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Canada	8,281,530	100	5,141,940	62.1	3,139,590	37.9	7,166,095	100	4,431,235	61.8	2,734,860	38.2
Newfoundland	148,420	100	119,695	80.6	28,725	19.4	131,665	100	106,180	80.6	25,485	19.4
Prince Edward Island	37,660	100	28,495	75.7	9,165	24.3	32,930	100	25,225	76.6	7,700	23.4
Nova Scotia	273,190	100	195,310	71.5	77,885	28.5	243,095	100	176,055	72.4	67,040	27.6
New Brunswick	214,920	100	157,680	73.4	57,240	26.6	190,435	100	136,795	71.8	53,640	28.2
Quebec	2,172,860	100	1,157,435	53.3	1,015,425	46.7	1,894,110	100	953,960	50.4	940,155	49.6
Ontario	2,969,785	100	1,878,955	63.3	1,090,835	36.7	2,634,620	100	1,676,250	63.6	958,370	36.4
Manitoba	357,980	100	235,590	65.8	122,395	34.2	328,005	100	217,685	66.4	110,320	33.6
Saskatchewan	332,710	100	242,515	72.9	90,195	27.1	291,155	100	219,925	75.5	71,230	24.5
Alberta	758,240	100	478,215	63.1	280,030	36.9	575,280	100	372,825	64.8	202,455	35.2
British Columbia	996,640	100	641,445	64.4	355,195	35.6	828,285	100	540,635	65.3	287,655	34.7
Yukon	7,600	100	4,005	52.7	3,595	47.3	6,495	100	3,195	49.2	3,295	50.8
Northwest Territories	11,515	100	2,605	22.6	8,915	77.4	10,020	100	2,505	25.0	7,515	75.0

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

Other Highlights

One-parent families continued to increase at a dramatic rate — up almost 28 per cent since 1976.

The proportion of persons with English as their mother tongue was down slightly in 1981 to 61.28 per cent from 61.42 per cent in 1976.

French mother tongue proportion increased slightly in 1981 to 25.67 per cent from 25.60 in 1976. The proportion increased in

New Brunswick, Québec, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, while declining in the other provinces.

The overall sex ratio in 1981 was 983 males per 1,000 females. In 1976 there were 992 males for every 1,000 females, the first time females outnumbered males.

Due to greater longevity of females, in the age group over 65 there were a third more females than males. Over 80 years of age females outnumbered males two to one.

Census Products Now Available

The first publications from the 1981 Census were released in June of this year — exactly 12 months after the census and three months ahead of schedule. These first publications focused on final population figures for every province, county and municipality in the nation.

By mid-December 1982, all data derived from the 12 basic questions asked of every household in Canada will be available in published form. This includes information on Canadians by age, sex, marital status, mother tongue, households, families and dwellings.

Currently census data in **Profile** form which include all the above variables are being released for all federal electoral districts, municipalities, and counties as well as for areas known as census tracts within each of Canada's 24 census metropolitan areas.

Census data are also available on **Microfiche** and on computer tapes called **User Summary Tapes** which provide a series of pre-tabulated census data organized around the most commonly requested census variables.

The catalogue of **1981 Census Products and Services** was distributed in response to the first issue of **Update**. If you have not yet requested your copy, you may do so now by writing to:
Publication Sales and Services
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0V7

For further information, please call us:

For local calls:

St. John's	772-4073	Winnipeg	949-4020
Halifax	426-5331	Regina	359-5405
Montréal	283-5725	Edmonton	420-3027
Ottawa	992-4734	Vancouver	666-3691
Toronto	966-6586		

Toll free access is provided in all provinces and territories, for users who reside outside the local dialing area of any of the regional reference centres:

Newfoundland & Labrador	Zenith 07037
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island	1-800-565-7192
Québec	1-800-361-2831
Ontario	1-800-268-1151
Manitoba	1-800-282-8006
Saskatchewan	1(112)-800-667-3524
Alberta	1-800-222-6400
British Columbia (South & Central)	112-800-663-1551
Yukon & Northern B.C. (area served by NorthwTel Inc.)	Zenith 08913
Northwest Territories	Zenith 22015



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Trends in Canadian households and families from the 1981 Census

Households

The latest information from the 1981 Census shows three significant developments in the households of the nation.

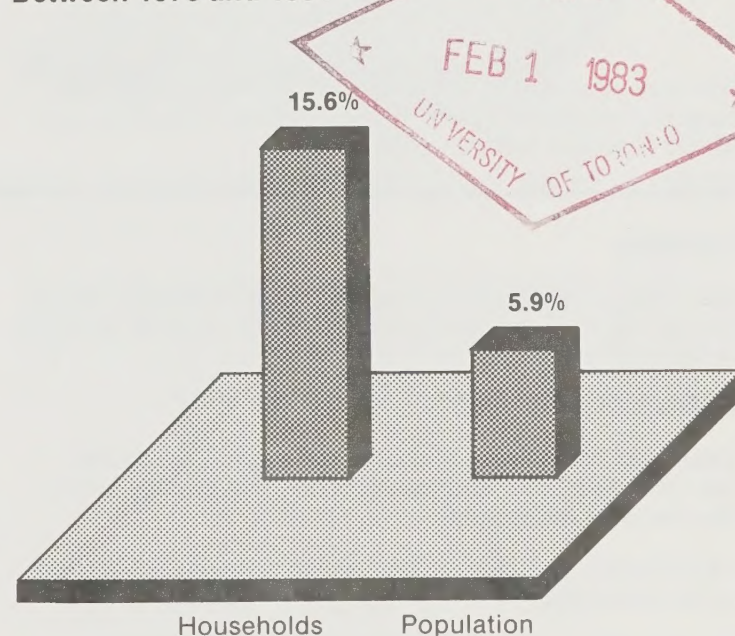
...More Households...

Since 1976, the number of households in Canada has increased by 15.6 per cent — almost three times the rate of population growth for the same period.

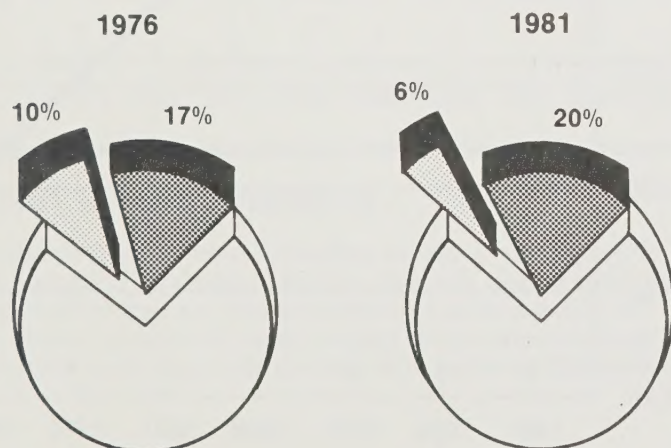
Increases were registered across the country and ranged from a high of 32 per cent in Alberta and 20 per cent in British Columbia to a low of nine per cent in Manitoba.

Demographic changes cited as factors in this development include a growing number of elderly people, many living alone, and an increase in the number of young adults leaving the parental home to set up independent households before marriage.

Population and Household Growth Between 1976 and 1981



Changes in Household Size Between 1976 and 1981



Persons per Household

6 persons or more 1 person

...Smaller Households...

These factors, together with a 65 per cent increase in the number of divorces over the past five years, are reflected in a significant decrease in the average size of Canadian households. In fact, the 1981 level of 2.9 persons per household is half that of households a century ago. Provincially, household size decreases from East to West with the largest households in Newfoundland (3.8 persons) and the smallest in British Columbia (2.7 persons). Household size in the Northwest Territories also stands at 3.8.

The shrinking household size reflects two developments: fewer large households, with six or more persons and a dramatic increase in the number of one-person households.

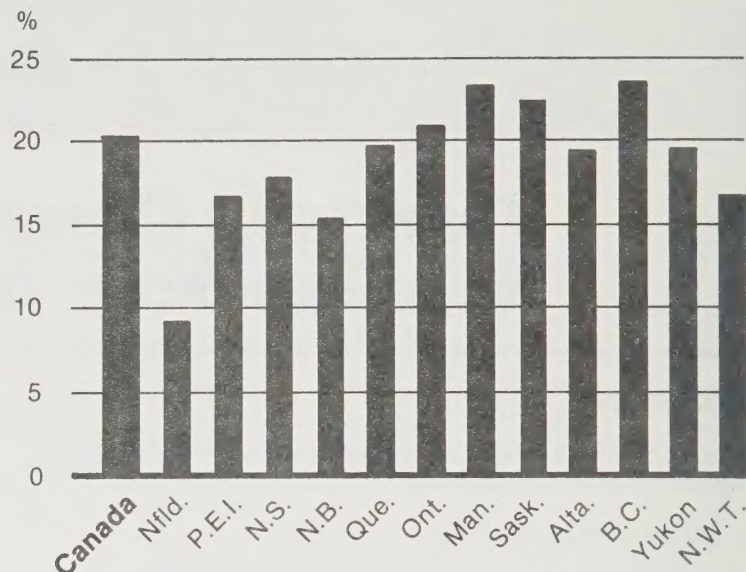
...More People Living Alone...

In fact, since 1976 there has been an increase of 40 per cent in the number of one-person households in Canada. There are now 1,681,130 such households — fully one-fifth of all households.

One-person households are not, however, evenly distributed across the country. For example, in Newfoundland only nine per cent of all private households contained one person compared with 17 per cent for the N.W.T. and 23 per cent for British Columbia.

For more information on changes in Canadian households, consult publications 92-905 (Canada and the Provinces) and 93-913 to 93-924 (subprovincial areas).

Percentage of One-person Households for Canada the Provinces and Territories, 1981



Families

1981 Census results reveal similar patterns of development in Canadian families with more but smaller family units emerging as the dominant trend.

...More but Smaller...

Since 1961, the number of census families in Canada has been increasing at a fairly constant rate. But average family size has been decreasing.

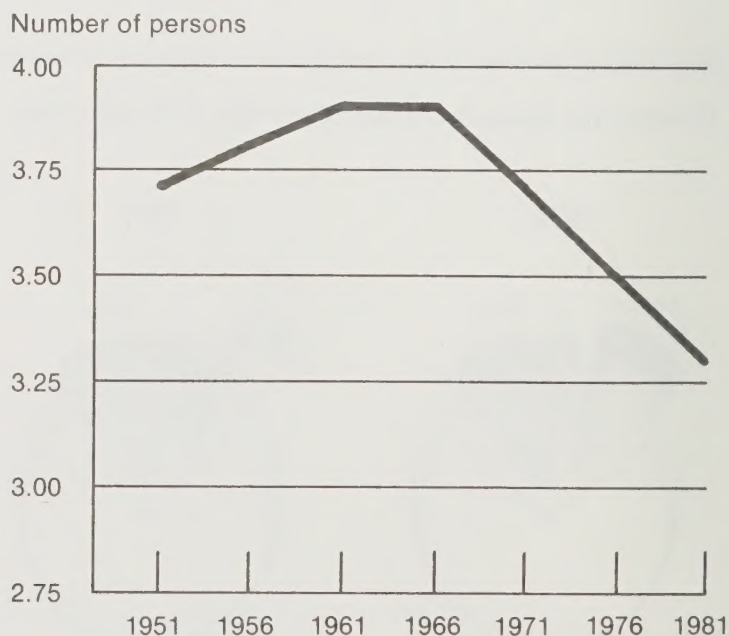
As of Census Day, June 3, 1981, the total number of families in Canada stood at 6,324,975, up 10.4 per cent since 1976.

This rate of increase, double the rate of overall population growth, is reflected in a significant decrease in average family size over the past decade from 3.7 in 1971 and 3.5 persons in 1976 to 3.3 persons per family in 1981.

Average family size varies widely across the country. The largest families are found in Newfoundland with 3.8 persons per family and in the N.W.T. with 4.0 persons. Family size in Quebec, Ontario and the three western provinces stands at between 3.2 and 3.3 persons.

The smallest families in Canada are in British Columbia at 3.1.

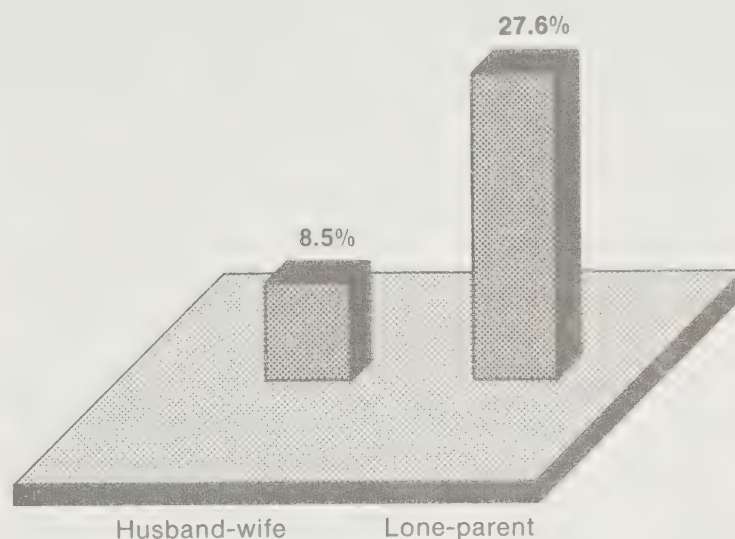
Average Family Size, 1951-1981



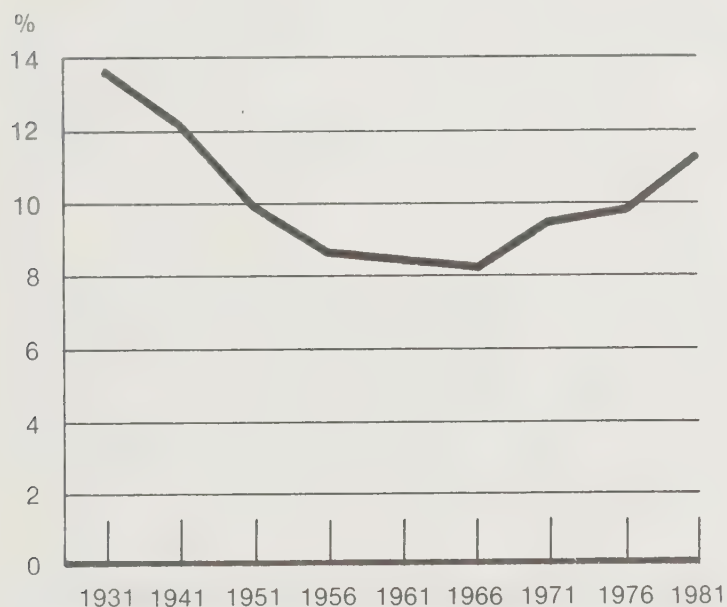
...Trends in Family Type...

A major factor in the decreasing size of Canadian families is the dramatic increase in the number of lone-parent families. The past five years have witnessed a record 28 per cent increase in lone-parent families from 559,330 in 1976 to 714,005 on June 3, 1981. During the same period, husband-wife families increased by only nine per cent. All provinces and territories recorded increases in lone-parent families. The provinces with the lowest percentage of families headed by a lone parent were Newfoundland at 10 per cent and Saskatchewan at 9.6 per cent. Quebec recorded the largest percentage of lone-parent families at 12.5 per cent.

Growth in Lone-parent Families Compared with Growth in Husband-wife Families Between 1976 and 1981



Percentage of Lone-parent Families Between 1931 and 1981



...Put into Perspective...

In absolute numbers there are more lone-parent families in Canada than ever before in our history. Proportionally, however, the picture is quite different. The current figure of 11.3 per cent of all families being headed by a lone parent remains below the 13.6 per cent recorded in the 1931 Census.

For more information on the changing family in Canada, consult publications 92-905 (Canada and the Provinces) and 93-913 to 93-924 (subprovincial areas).

1981 Census Geography

Data on households and families, as well as demographic information on variables such as age, sex, marital status and mother tongue, are now available for a wide selection of standard geographic areas ranging in size from provinces right down to enumeration areas with as few as 600 persons.

Standard Census Geographic Units

Geographic Units	Capsule Description	No. of Units in Canada	Size
Enumeration Areas	The basic area for which data are collected and the building block of all standard census geographic areas	41,197	About 600 persons
Census Tracts	Permanently defined areas within large urban communities	3,302	About 4,000 persons
Provincial Census Tracts	Permanently defined areas outside large urban communities	1,786	About 5,000 persons
Census Subdivisions	General term applying to municipalities, Indian Reserves and settlements and unorganized territories	5,710	Less than 100 to over 1,000,000 persons
Census Divisions	General term applying to counties, regional districts, regional municipalities and five other types of areas made up of census subdivisions	266	5,000 to over 2,000,000 persons
Census Agglomerations	Labour market areas with an urbanized core of 10,000 to 99,999 persons	88	10,000 to 115,000 persons
Census Metropolitan Areas	Labour market areas with an urbanized core of at least 100,000 persons	24	110,000 to 3,000,000 persons
Federal Electoral Districts	Areas that return a member to the House of Commons	282	About 85,000 persons
Urban Areas	An area with a population of 1,000 or more and a population density of 400 or more per square kilometre	944	Up to 3,000,000 persons

Non-standard Geographic Areas

Census data can be tabulated for areas not respecting enumeration area boundaries by using Census Geocoding. Data in the largest urban areas can be tabulated at the block-face level, whereas outside the urban areas data are tabulated by aggregating data for complete enumeration areas.

For more information on the Census Data Base obtain the following publications:

1981 Census Dictionary — 99-901

Reference Maps — **Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations** — 99-906

Reference Maps — **Census Divisions and Subdivisions**—99-907

How to Order your Census Publications:

Most of you will already have received your 1981 Census catalogue, **Products and Services of the 1981 Census**. Instructions on how to order the publications you want are included on the inside front cover. Sample order forms are found at the back of the catalogue.

If you have not yet received your free census catalogue, you may do so now by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0V7.

What's Coming Up Next?

Watch for the next Canada Update in March '83 when the first of the data collected from 20 per cent of Canadian households will be introduced. This includes information on labour force activity, nuptiality, fertility, occupation and education. A gold mine of new information for anyone who takes their demographics seriously!

 **at
your
service**

Facts and Figures from the 1981 Census

...100% Data Base Wrap-up...

The entire 100% Census data base covering every household in the nation is now available to the Canadian public. July 6, 1982, marked the formal release of census information collected from all 8.2 million households in Canada. During the intervening months, these data have been made available in a wide variety of formats including printed publications, microfiche and user summary tapes.

...Now Presenting the 20% Data Base...

March 1, 1983, marked another important date in the life cycle of the 1981 Census. On that date the first of the 20% sample data were released. Within the next few months the second wave of 20% data will be released, thus marking the availability of all information collected on Census Day.

?????? So what's the difference between 100% and 20% data ??????

On June 3, 1981, Census Day, two sets of questionnaires were distributed to households across the nation. One form, the so-called **short form** or **2A**, contained 12 questions and was filled out by four out of every five households. The information collected from these 12 questions focused on certain basic characteristics of household members including age, sex, marital status, mother tongue, as well as certain basic information about the dwellings in which we live.

The remaining one in five households - a 20% sample - were asked to fill out a much longer questionnaire, the so called **long form** or **2B**, which, in addition to the 12 basic questions, included an additional 34 questions relating to the social and economic circumstances of household members.

On March 1 of this year the first of these 20% sample data were released. This first wave of data covers information on fertility, nuptiality, education, occupation, labour force activity and mobility as well as additional information on Canada's housing stock.

Soon to be released in a second wave will be the remaining 20% sample variables: income, place of work, immigration, religion, ethnicity, official language, home language and shelter costs.



The 1981 Census Data Base

Over 150 characteristics describing Canadians, their families, households and dwellings are contained on the 1981 Census data base.

Listed below are a few examples of some of the most commonly requested characteristics.

Demographic

- age
- sex
- marital status
- first marriage: age/date*
- fertility*
- mobility status*
- family status (derived)*

Social/Cultural

- place of birth*
- immigration: age/date*
- citizenship*
- ethnicity*
- religion*

Language

- mother tongue
- home language*
- official language*

Education

- school attendance*
- highest grade*
- number of years*
- highest degree*

Economic Activity

- labour force activity*
- weeks worked*
- hours worked*

Labour Characteristics

- place of work*
- industry*
- occupation*
- class of worker*

Income

- total income*
- wages and salaries*
- self-employment*
- transfer payments*

Private Occupied Dwellings

- structural type*
- period of construction*
- number of rooms/bathrooms*
- heating equipment*
- need of repairs*
- value*
- fuel used*

Private Households

- tenure: owned/rented
- length of occupancy*
- type of households: family/non-family
- rent: cash/gross*
- rent-to-income ratio*
- owner's expenditures*
- owner's expenditures-to-income ratio*
- crowding index*
- household income*

Families

- type of family: husband-wife/lone parent
- number of children
- family income*
- characteristics of family members*

* 20% Data

Did you know ??

The 1981 Census **Profile** Series (Catalogue Nos. 95-901 to 95-940 and E-559 to E-570) is now available for the 100% data. These publications can provide you with a wealth of detailed information about the nation, your province or your local community. They provide information on the number of children per family in different areas of your community, the number of owners and renters in your neighbourhood, or the number of seniors and pre-schoolers in the inner city as compared with the suburban areas, to give a few examples.

To order a **Profile** of your community, consult your Census Catalogue, **Products and Services of the 1981 Census**. Instructions on how to order the profiles you want are included on the inside front cover of the catalogue.

If you have not yet received your free Census Catalogue, you may do so by writing to: Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0V7.

Similar **Profiles** covering the more detailed 20% sample data will become available beginning this July, not only for the national and provincial levels but also for municipalities across the country. Watch for them!

Who uses Census Data ... and how ???

Businesses use Census Data:

- to forecast consumer demand and market potential;
- to select sites for retail stores, manufacturing plants and service industries;
- to measure market penetration;
- to locate a qualified labour force;
- to plan and direct advertising and sales campaigns.

item: A retail building supply chain in British Columbia used census data to evaluate potential sites for new stores. It was interested in obtaining information on age, sex, income, occupation and dwelling ownership as indicators of population with sufficient disposable income to invest in do-it-yourself home improvements.

item: A credit union evaluated markets, monitored social trends and planned the marketing of financial services with the help of census data.

item: A television station in Vancouver uses census data on age, ethnicity, education and mother tongue when deciding on its program schedule.

item: A business consultant helped a large retailer evaluate his advertising budget by using census data to conduct a day-after telephone survey which gauged the effectiveness of his advertisements

Governments at all levels rely on census data

item: Every year hundreds of millions of dollars are transferred from the federal level of government to the provinces and from them, in turn, to the municipal governments within their jurisdiction. Census population counts are a major factor in determining the size of these transfer payments.

item: All three levels of government use census data on Canada's housing stock to deal with issues such as rent control, urban renewal subsidies, senior citizen and public housing as well as energy conservation.

item: Labour force data are essential to the successful implementation of federal job-creation and job-training programs.

... and now for some highlights from the first Wave of the 20% Data ...

Education

- Since 1971, the number of Canadians with university degrees has doubled to 8% of the population.
- Slightly over 4 million people or 20% of the population age 15 and over have never advanced beyond the eighth grade.

Mobility

- Since 1976, 106,310 Anglophone Quebecers have left that province, a full 13% of that group.
- Ontario lost over 126,000 people to the province of Alberta which, in the period 1976-81, gained 336,830 migrants from all provinces.

Labour Force

- The industrial sectors of finance, insurance and real estate have grown by a record 73% since 1971 as compared with an over-all growth rate of 40% in Canada's labour force.
- For the first time since the 1930s, the agricultural sector did not shrink in size but remained stable with 481,275 workers.
- In Canada there are 122,470 engineers, 46,470 machinists, 197,090 nurses and 40,545 doctors.

Housing

- Canadian homes are less crowded, with 61% of all private dwellings having 0.5 persons or less per room in 1981, up from 43% 10 years ago.
- More than two-thirds of Canadian homes are more than 10 years old.
- Of Canada's 589,000 single-parent families headed by women, 10% live in dwellings in need of major repairs, 3 points higher than for all households.

Want to know more?

Contact the Statistics Canada Reference Centre nearest you.

...Coming up next...

Late in April, 1983 the second and final wave of 20% sample data will be released. **Watch for it!**

The Census in Machine-Readable Form

Summary data from the 1981 Census, in machine-readable form, is available from Statistics Canada's CANSIM Division. User Summary Tapes provide greater detail than usually available from printed bulletins and allow users to manipulate both geography and data to their specifications.

Geographic coverage includes Census Subdivisions (municipalities), Enumeration Areas (each about 200 households) and Census Tracts. A fourth level, called Special Series, offers a mixture of other geographic delineations.

Magnetic tapes of 100% survey data from the 1981 Census (29 tables spanning the four geographic series) are now available from CANSIM. A total of 299 tables of 20% sample data are planned. Some will be available beginning in April 1983.

Detailed manuals which describe the data content, and the geographic levels as well as providing information on how to order are available, free of charge, from CANSIM Division.

To order please write:

User Summary Tape Program
CANSIM Division
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Z8

Or telephone:
(613) 995-0097

 **at
your
service**

from the 1981
Census

1981 Census Population Trends from a Sample of Canadian Households

On March 1, the first phase results of data collected from one in five Canadian households on Census Day, June 3, 1981, were released. They included information on nuptiality, fertility, education, labour force activity, industries, occupation and mobility, as well as additional, more detailed data on housing stock.

The data highlight significant changes which occurred in Canadian society between 1971 and 1981 — changes of vital concern not only to governments at all levels, but also to market researchers, business people, urban planners and those involved in the planning and delivery of educational and social services across the nation.

The Labour Force

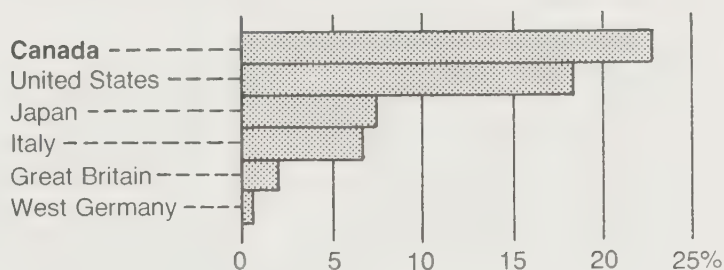
National and International

The **Monthly Labour Review** of November 1982 reported that, when compared with other countries, Canada's labour force has expanded by close to one-quarter in the past seven years. In fact, the 23 per cent expansion in our labour force is close to double the rate of population growth over the same period.

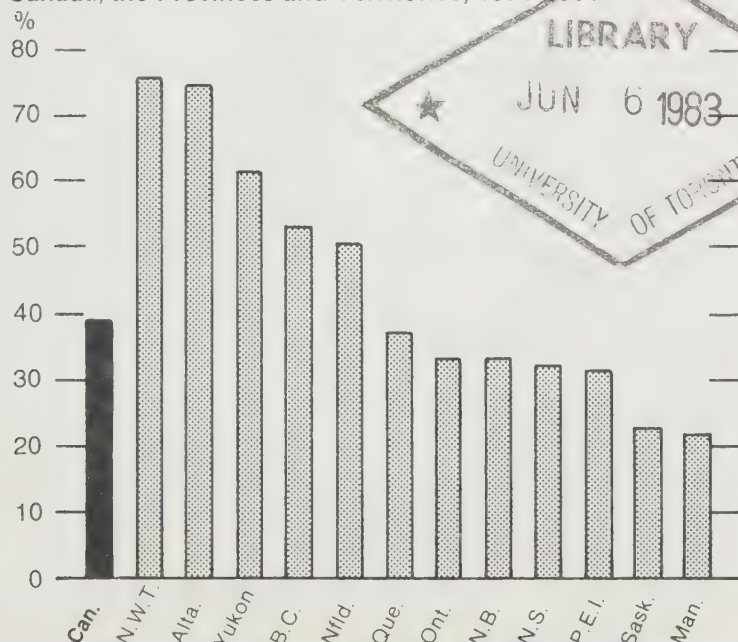
...Canada a world leader...

Comparing this figure with labour force growth in several major industrialized countries shows that Canada had by far the greatest seven-year growth with only the United States, at 18 per cent, approaching Canada's rate of expansion.

Growth in Canada's Civilian Labour Force
Compared to Some Other Countries, 1974-1981



Experienced Labour Force Growth:
Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 1971-1981



Provincial Trends

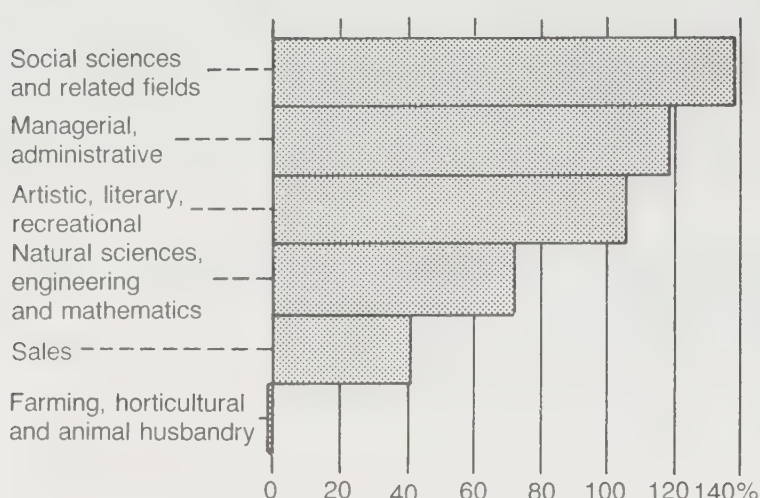
...Alberta heads the list...

Data from the 1981 Census show that since 1971 Canada's experienced labour force has grown by 40 per cent. The province with the largest ten-year growth was Alberta, where the experienced labour force increased 75 per cent — from 688,285 to 1,205,645. The second-greatest growth was in British Columbia which recorded a 53 per cent increase in its labour force since 1971.

Growth rates in the Atlantic provinces and Central Canada were slightly below the national figure, ranging from 31 per cent in P.E.I. to close to 37 per cent in Quebec. The exception was Newfoundland which had the third-greatest rate of growth in the nation expanding its labour force by just over 50 per cent in ten years.

The lowest rates of growth were in Manitoba (21.8 per cent) and Saskatchewan (22.7 per cent).

Growth Rates of Selected Occupation Groups



Occupations and Industries

...increasing specialization...

Occupations held by Canadians have changed dramatically over the past decade with a definite trend toward increasing specialization, particularly in the scientific and administrative fields.

...record expansion...

Industrial sectors with the highest rates of expansion since 1971 were in finance, insurance and real estate — up 73 per cent to 0.6 million people — and community, business and personal service industries which grew by a full 66 per cent to 3.4 million people in 1981.

For the first time since the 1930s, the agriculture sector did not shrink, but remained steady at 0.5 million people or close to 4 per cent of the Canadian labour force.

Women in the Labour Force

...mounting numbers...

During the 1970s, women entered the labour force in unprecedented numbers. In 1971, women comprised just under 35 per cent of the labour force. By 1976 they represented close to 38 per cent and by 1981 women made up close to 41 per cent of the labour force.

...shifting job patterns...

Although significant gains have been made by women in traditionally male-dominated fields — with five times more female engineers and six times more female lawyers — women remain concentrated in the fields of teaching, health, clerical and sales and service. In fact women's participation in these four fields has actually grown from 70 per cent of all women in the labour force in 1971 to 74 per cent in 1981.

Top Ten Occupations for Women

Rank	1981
1 Secretaries and Stenographers	368,025
2 Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks	332,330
3 Sales	292,915
4 Tellers and Cashiers	229,325
5 Waitresses, Hostesses	200,710
6 Nursing	167,710
7 Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers	139,620
8 General Office Clerks	115,015
9 Typists and Clerk-Typists	102,970
10 Janitors, Charworkers and Cleaners	96,735

Some Expanding Occupations for Women

Rank	1971	1981
1 Social Workers	6,325	19,530
2 Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers	3,235	17,410
3 University Teachers	3,910	8,245
4 Physicians and Surgeons	2,890	6,925
5 Engineers	1,085	6,220
6 Psychologists	1,835	4,385
7 Lawyers and Notaries	785	5,150
8 Biologists and Related Scientists	715	2,185
9 Economists	580	2,450
10 Agriculturists and Related Scientists	260	1,070

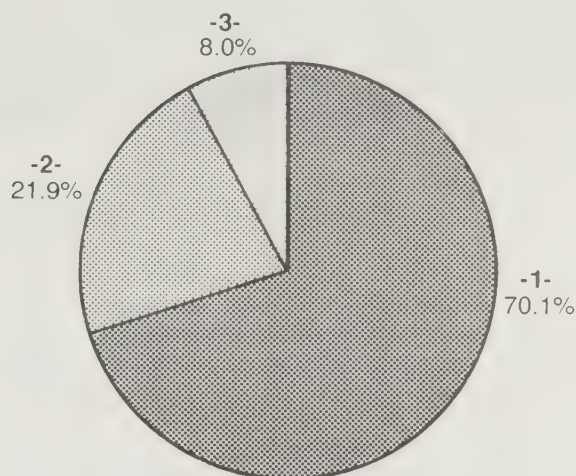
Education

An Educational Profile of Canada

Higher levels of education

One in twelve Canadians over age 15 had a university degree in 1981 — double the number of a decade ago. Four out of five of us had attended secondary school or higher. At the same time, there has been a steady decline in the proportion of people who have not advanced beyond elementary school, from one-third to one-fifth of the population.

The Yukon has the highest education level with nearly 46 per cent of its population having some form of post-secondary education, either at university or at other educational institutions such as technical institutes or community colleges. Alberta follows with close to 42 per cent and British Columbia at just over 40 per cent. Newfoundland has the lowest proportion of its population with post-secondary education — 28 per cent.



-1- Grade 9 and over, without university degree -2- Less than grade 9 -3- University degree

Adult School Attendance by Sex, 1971-1981

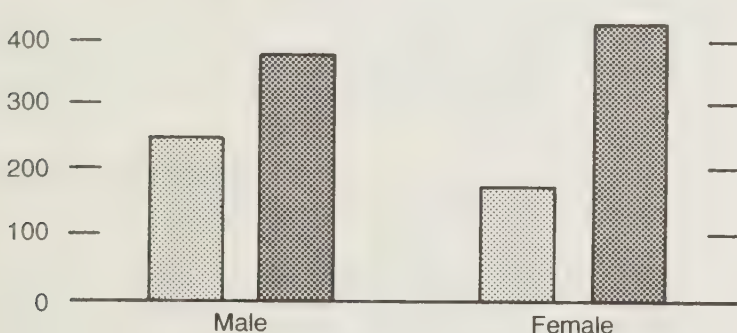
Thousands

— Full-time



Thousands

— Part-time



Adults in school . . . full-time . . . part-time

Over the past decade there have been dramatic increases in the number of people age 25 and over attending school. Since 1971 there has been a 49 per cent increase in the number of adults attending school full-time and a 93 per cent increase in those attending part-time.

Women age 25 and over are attending school in record numbers. Between 1971 and 1981 there was a 70 per cent increase in the number of women attending school full-time as compared with a 35 per cent increase for men. Adult women attending school part-time increased by 146 per cent compared to 55 per cent for men.

Migration

...on the move...

Canadians seem to be moving around the country less than in the past. Since 1961 there had been a steady increase in the proportion of people age five and over who reported they were living in a different residence than five years previously — from 45 per cent to 47 per cent in 1971 and then to 48 per cent in 1976.

In 1981, for the first time in twenty years, this proportion had declined — to close to 48 per cent.

Alberta and British Columbia were by far the most popular destinations for Canadians on the move, while Ontario and Quebec were the big losers in inter-provincial migration. Between 1976 and 1981, British Columbia's net population gain from migration was 110,935. Alberta gained 197,650 people — more than three times the gain recorded by that province between 1971 and 1976. Ontario was the largest contributor to Alberta, losing 126,760 people to that province in five years.

All other provinces showed net losses in population as a result of Canadians moving within the nation. Quebec led the way with a net loss of 141,760 people, of whom 106,310 were Anglophones and 18,060 were Francophones.

What's coming up Next???

The July issue of **Canada Update** will mark the first anniversary edition of our publication. Your comments on this newsletter are welcomed. Please write: Ellen Henderson, Canada Update, 3-H, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

The July issue will feature information from the second and final phase of the Sample Data released on April 26, including Census results on ethnicity, religion, immigration, citizenship, home language, official language and income.

Watch for your special anniversary edition of **Canada Update** from the 1981 Census in July!

Anniversary Edition

This issue of **Canada Update** marks the first anniversary of our publication. One year ago, when Statistics Canada began releasing data from the 1981 Census of Canada, **Canada Update** was instituted as a vehicle for rapidly communicating Census information to the Canadian public.

Response to the Newsletter has been gratifying, and consideration is now being given to continue publishing **Canada Update**. Our hope is to include more detailed analyses of available data as well as to keep our readers up-to-date with

the wide range of publications and services available from the 1981 Census of Canada.

Your views on the newsletter are important. Please let us know whether you wish to continue receiving the **Canada Update** newsletter. Your response will help us to decide on future publication plans. Write: Ellen Henderson, Editor, Canada Update, Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Final Release of 1981 Census Data Base

April 26 marked the last phase of release of the 1981 Census data base. On that day, Statistics Canada released data collected from one in five households in the nation, including information on ethnicity, religion, language, income, place of birth, citizenship and immigration and shelter costs.

The data reveal some significant developments in the economic and cultural structure of Canada. Analysis of these trends will prove to be of on-going interest to decision-makers in every sector of society, including business people, labour leaders and government officials.

Income

How have incomes in Canada fared throughout the decade? After adjustments for inflation, are Canadians really earning more than ten years ago? A closer look at the latest census data reveals some surprising developments.

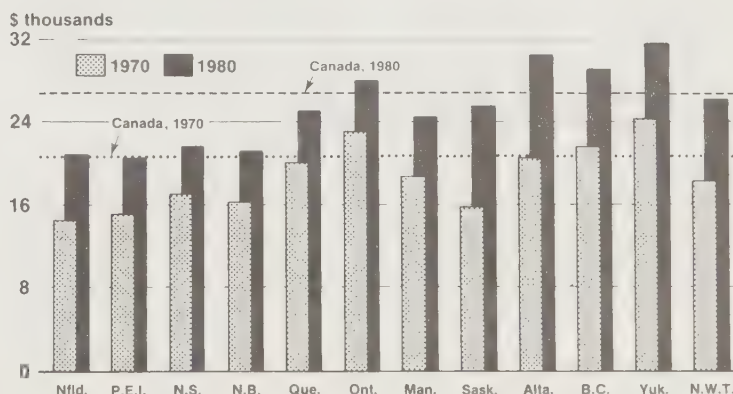
Family Income

... on the rise. ...

The 1981 Census shows that, after accounting for inflation, average family income in Canada rose by over 28 per cent between 1970 and 1980. In 1980, average family income stood at \$26,748 per year. Family income was highest in the Yukon, followed by Alberta and British Columbia. In 1970 the Yukon had also topped the list, followed by Ontario and British Columbia. Rates of increase were highest in Saskatchewan where average family income increased by 60 per cent between 1970 and 1980. In Alberta, the increase was 48 per cent; in Manitoba, 30 per cent; and in British Columbia, 34 per cent. Rates of increase in average family income were below the national average (28 per cent) in Quebec, at 25 per cent, and Ontario at 21 per cent.

Average Family Income, 1970 and 1980

(in constant 1980 dollars)



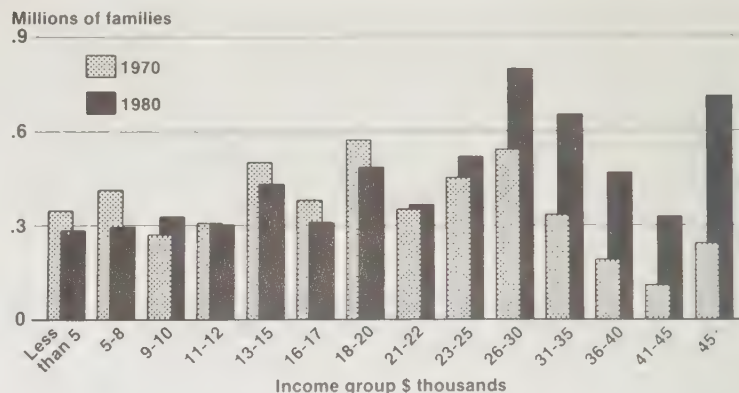
... fewer below ... more above ...

There has been a full 29 per cent decrease during the past decade in the proportion of families with real annual income (in constant 1980 dollars) below \$15,000. At the same time, the proportion of families with a real income of more than \$35,000 per year more than doubled.

In 1980, 1.7 million families (26 per cent) had an average income of less than \$15,000 and another 24 per cent or 1.5 million had incomes of more than \$35,000. By far the largest increase occurred among families with incomes of \$45,000 or more — up by 193 per cent between 1970 and 1980 to 717,915.

Changes in Family Income

(in constant 1980 dollars)



... Highlights on Individual Income (age 15 and over) ...

- in 1980, the average income for individuals was \$12,993, an increase of close to 19 per cent since 1970.
- women's incomes were approximately one-half that of men's, up from 44 per cent of men's incomes in 1970.
- the average income for men rose in real terms by 19 per cent since 1970 to \$16,918.
- the average income for women grew by just over 34 per cent to \$8,414 in 1980.
- among people with income, 18 per cent of men and 40 per cent of women had an income of less than \$5,000 while 50 per cent of men and 16 per cent of women had an income of more than \$15,000 per year.

Religion

... are we becoming less religious???

A surprising statistic to emerge from the latest inventory of Canadian society is the 90 per cent increase in the number of people who stated that they had no religious preference. Close to 1.8 million Canadians in 1981 stated that they did not identify themselves with any religious group.

The proportion of these people was smallest in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec, ranging from a low of one per cent of Newfoundlanders to a high of 7 per cent of the population of Nova Scotia. In both Ontario and Manitoba 7 per cent of people had no religious preference, compared with 6 per cent in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories, and over 11 per cent in Alberta. By contrast, fully 20 per cent of both British Columbians and Yukoners did not identify with any religious group.

... some religious groups grow ... others decline

Catholics and Protestants accounted for close to 90 per cent of Canadians, with Catholics numbering 11.4 million or 47 per cent of the population, and Protestants numbering 9.9 million or 41 per cent of Canadians.

The remaining population was divided among those with no religious preference (7.4 per cent), Eastern Orthodox (1.5 per cent), Jewish (1.2 per cent) and other small groups (1.3 per cent).

Census data show significant differences in growth rates among religious groups. Buddhists, for example, increased by 223 per cent since 1971 to 51,955. Pentecostals had the second-largest rate of increase, up 54 per cent to 338,790. Other religious groups to grow since 1971 included Mormons (36 per cent), Roman Catholics (13 per cent), Jewish (8 per cent) and the United Church (1 per cent). By contrast, Unitarians declined by 31 per cent, Doukhobors by 27 per cent, Presbyterians by 6 per cent and Anglicans by 3 per cent since 1971.

Ethnic Patterns

The 1981 Census was the first to ask respondents to list more than one origin as part of their ethnic heritage. In 1981, 1.8 million people, or 7.6 per cent of the population, replied that their heritage included more than one ethnic group, and just over three-quarters of these listed British as

one component of their heritage. Among people stating a single origin, the largest group was British, comprising 40 per cent of the population, followed by French at 28 per cent, German at 5 per cent, Italian at 3 per cent and Ukrainian at 2 per cent.

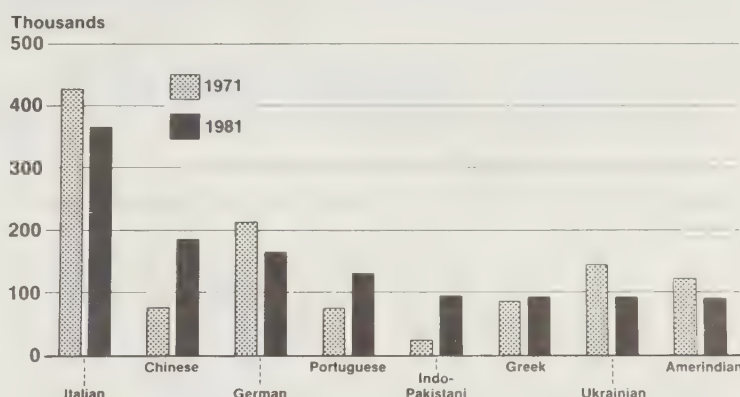
... reflected in language usage at home ...

The varied ethnic make-up of our society finds its reflection in the many languages spoken in Canadian homes. Just over 7 per cent of Canadians, or some 1.7 million people, speak some language other than English or French at home. This proportion is unchanged since 1971.

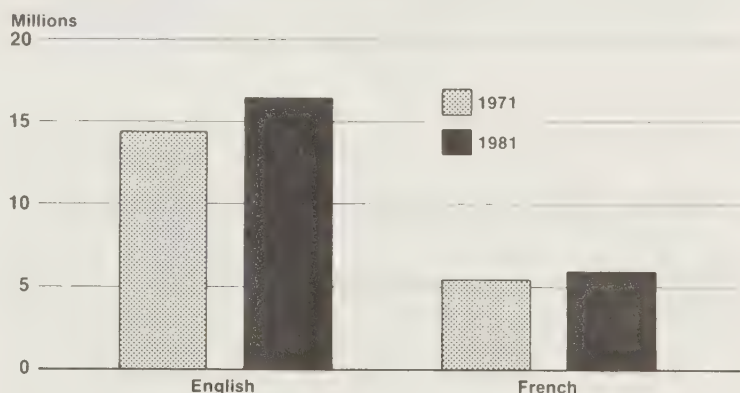
There have been some dramatic changes in home language usage since 1971. Italian remains the most common home language (other than English and French) and accounts for some 364,000 people — a drop of 14 per cent in the last ten years. By contrast, the number of people who speak Chinese at home has shot up by 140 per cent to 187,000. The next-largest group is composed of people who speak German at home, with 163,000, a decrease of just over 23 per cent.

Most Canadians speak English at home, with just over two-thirds or 16.4 million of us replying that English was the language most often spoken in our homes, an increase of one per cent since 1971. Another one-quarter of us speak French at home, down by one per cent.

Some Languages Spoken in Canadian Homes



English and French as Home Languages: The 1970's



... more bilingual Canadians than ever before ...

While English remains the most commonly used official language in the nation, the proportion of Canadians able to speak both of Canada's official languages increased during the 1970s from 13.5 to 15.3 per cent in 1981.

Of the 3.7 million people who consider themselves bilingual, 30 per cent claimed English as their mother tongue while 61 per cent stated the language they had first learned and

still understood was French. By contrast, in 1971, 25 per cent of bilingual Canadians had English as a mother tongue and close to 70 per cent had French. In other words, more than one-half of the increase in bilingual Canadians since 1971 originated with people whose first language was English. Fifty-six per cent of people able to speak both official languages live in Quebec, another 25 per cent live in Ontario and 5 per cent live in New Brunswick.

A New Municipal Index

Statistics Canada is pleased to announce the availability of an invaluable reference guide for people and organizations who use municipal-level data, including urban planners, municipal officials and citizens' groups.

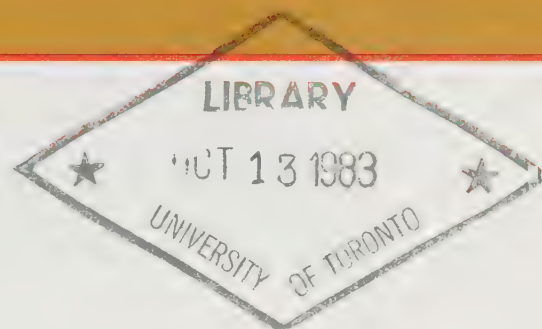
The new **Index to Municipal Data, 1982** is an up-to-date index of the more than 250 Statistics Canada publications with data for census subdivisions, census metropolitan areas, and census agglomerations. It also includes information on sources within Statistics Canada for unpublished small area data.

To order your copy of this new **Index**, contact Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6 or the Statistics Canada office nearest you.

Produced by the Federal and Media Relations Division,
Statistics Canada.

from the 1981
Census

Canadians and their Homes



Data collected during the 1981 Census provide an impressive and detailed portrait of the current state of the nation's housing stock. Every householder in Canada was asked about the kind of home they were living in — whether a detached house, condominium or apartment — as well as whether they were owners or renters. One in five householders was asked several more detailed questions about their residence such as its estimated current market value, age, need for repairs, number of rooms, number of bathrooms and average monthly payments for both owners and tenants.

Together, these data provide valuable information for planners at every level as they map out strategies to meet the future housing needs of Canadians.

Private House or Apartment?

Across Canada, single detached houses accounted for 57 per cent of the nation's housing stock. There were significant differences among the provinces, however, with 44 per cent of dwellings in Quebec in this category, as compared with 78 per cent in Newfoundland. Single detached houses were also very common in the Atlantic provinces and Saskatchewan.

Apartments accounted for 25 per cent of the nation's housing stock, ranging from a low of six per cent in Newfoundland to a high of 33 per cent in Quebec.

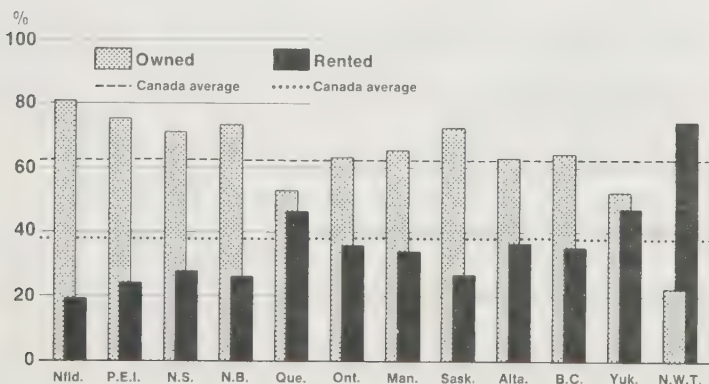
Ownership Up

On Census Day, June 3, 1981, there were 8,281,530 occupied private dwellings in Canada, 62 per cent of them owned by the people living there. This represented an increase of two percentage points in home ownership since 1971.

Ownership was highest in Newfoundland, where 81 per cent of homes were owner-occupied. Among the provinces, Quebec had the lowest proportion of home ownership — 53 per cent. In the Northwest Territories, the figure was 23 per cent.

1981 Census of Canada

Canadian Residences: Owned and Rented



Building and Repairing

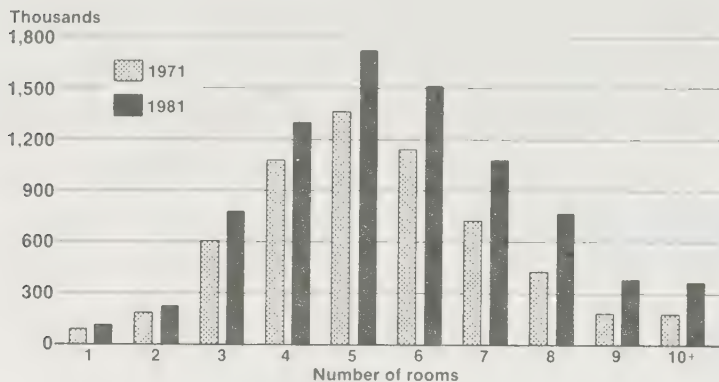
Of the 8.3 million private dwellings in Canada, fully three-quarters were built since the Second World War. The boom years for building in Canada were the 1970s, when close to one-third of the current housing stock, some 2.6 million houses and apartments, were built. The period immediately after the war, between 1946 and 1961, accounted for 1.9 million dwellings or 22 per cent of the current stock, while the 1960s accounted for another 1.8 million.

Canadians apparently keep their homes in good shape, regardless of the age of the structure. According to householders, three-quarters of Canada's housing stock is in need of nothing more than standard maintenance, while 17 per cent required minor repairs and close to seven per cent needed major repairs.

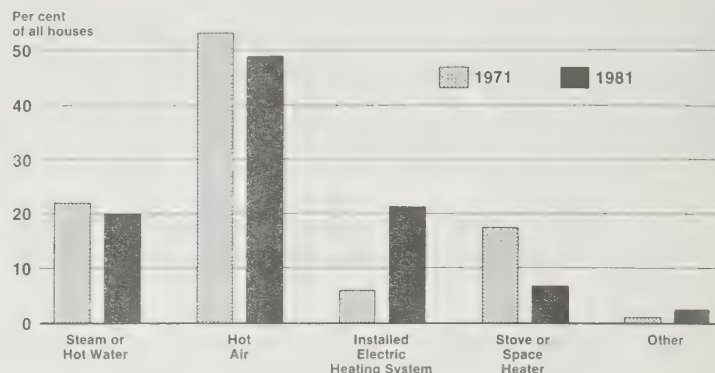
More Rooms

The number of homes with nine or more rooms doubled between 1971 and 1981 to 766,000, or just over nine per cent of all private dwellings. Overall, the size of Canadian dwellings increased from an average of 5.4 rooms in 1971 to 5.7 rooms 10 years later. Homes tended to be largest in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, with an average of 6.2 rooms, followed by New Brunswick at 6.0. Among the provinces, homes were smallest in Quebec, at 5.3 rooms, and in Manitoba with 5.5 rooms.

Canadian Homes: Number of Rooms 1971-1981



Trends in Home Heating Equipment 1971-1981

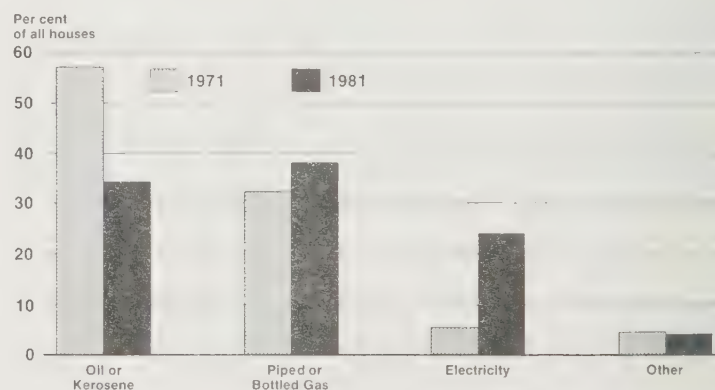


The Energy we Use

Between 1971 and 1981, there was a marked increase in the use of gas and electricity for home heating and a corresponding decline in reliance on oil. Close to 38 per cent of private dwellings were heated by gas in 1981, as compared with 32 per cent 10 years earlier. Electricity provided heat for 24 per cent of these homes, up dramatically from six per cent in 1971. By contrast, the proportion of homes relying on oil declined to 34 per cent from 57 per cent in 1971.

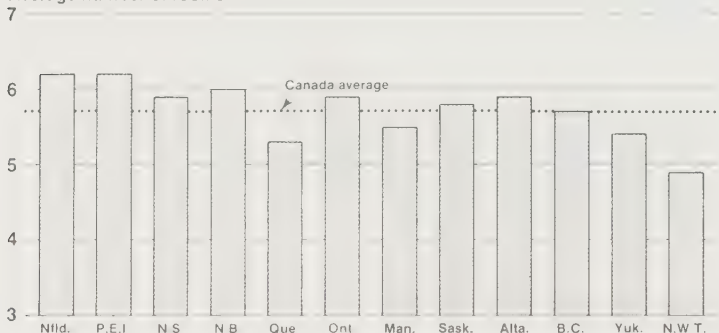
Oil remained the most popular heating fuel in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec in 1981, supplying heat to as many as three-quarters of homes in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and between 46 and 60 per cent of houses in the remaining Eastern provinces. By contrast, natural gas predominated in Ontario and the Western provinces.

Trends in Heating Fuels 1971-1981



Provincial Differences in the Size of Canadian Homes, 1981

Average number of rooms



More Bathrooms

If affluence is measured by the number of bathrooms per home, British Columbians are the best off in Canada. In 1981, 12 per cent of private dwellings in that province had three or more bathrooms, followed by Alberta at 11.4 per cent. This compared with 7.4 per cent in Ontario, 6.7 per cent in Saskatchewan and 5.6 per cent in Manitoba. In the remaining provinces between two and three per cent of homes had three or more bathrooms. Close to two-thirds of Canadian homes had just one bathroom, while just over one per cent had no bathroom at all.

How we Heat our Homes

Forced hot air furnaces remain the nation's most popular form of heating equipment, with just over 4 million homes — half of the 8.3 million private dwellings in Canada — being heated by this method. The second most common form of heating, used in 21 per cent of these homes, was an electric heating system. This represented a spectacular increase compared to this situation 10 years earlier, when less than six per cent of homes were electrically heated.

By contrast, the past 10 years have witnessed a substantial decrease in the number of homes heated by stoves and space heaters, down from just over 1 million to 552,000 homes by 1981.

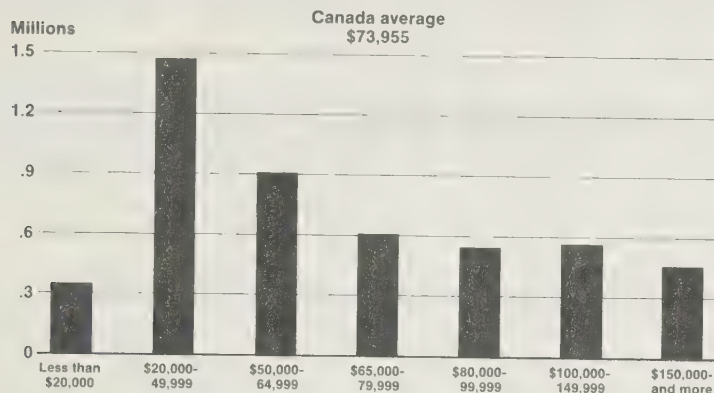
Home or Castle — How Much is it Worth?

In 1981, the average price of a private dwelling in Canada, as estimated by homeowners, stood at close to \$74,000. Nevertheless, 56 per cent of Canadian homes were valued at less than \$65,000, while one in five had a price tag of \$100,000 or more. British Columbia had the most expensive homes, with fully 58 per cent of private dwellings in that province valued by their owners as worth more than \$100,000. Alberta was second with an ave-

rage home value of \$94,000. This contrasts with home values in the Atlantic provinces — the lowest in Canada — which ranged from a low of \$38,610 in New Brunswick to a high of \$42,995 in Nova Scotia.

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada 1981 Census of Canada

How Canadians Valued their Homes in 1981

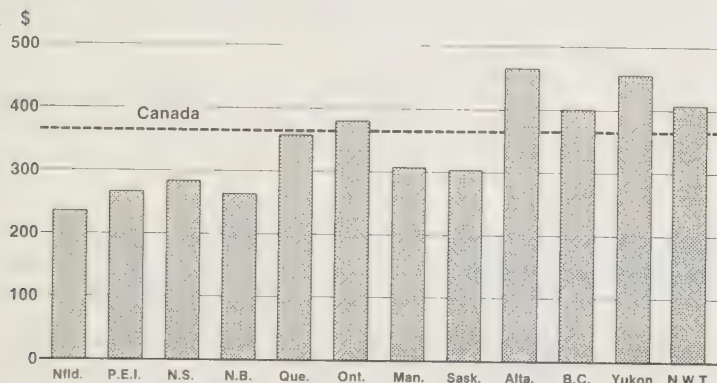


The Cost of Owning in 1981

On average, homeowners' monthly costs, including energy, municipal services, mortgage and taxes in 1981, stood at \$367. Just over half of homeowners reported monthly payments of \$300 or less, while one-quarter reported that their homes cost them \$500 or more every month. Twenty-two per cent of Canadian homeowners were spending 25 per cent or more of their income on shelter.

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada 1981 Census of Canada

Provincial Differences in Homeowner's Average Monthly Payments 1981

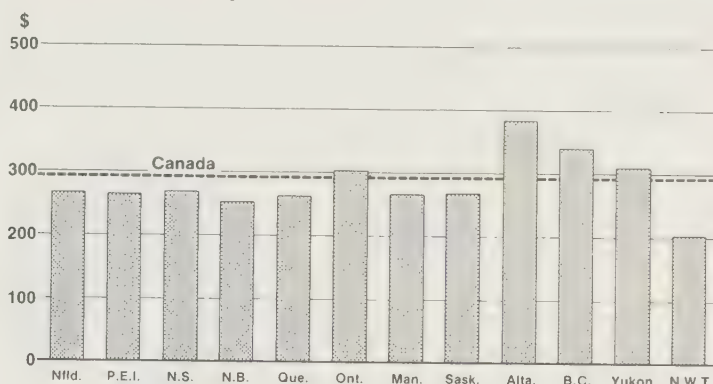


The Cost of Renting in 1981

For renters, monthly costs were somewhat smaller, with average rental payments amounting to \$296 in 1981. Close to two-thirds of rented accommodation cost less than \$300 per month in 1981, while average monthly rents of \$500 or more accounted for seven per cent of 3.1 million households. Forty per cent of tenants paid 25 per cent or more of their income on rent, which included cash rent, electricity, fuel and municipal services. One in nine renting families spent over half their income on shelter.

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada 1981 Census of Canada

Provincial Differences in Renter's Average Monthly Rent 1981



at your service

Produced by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada:

Editor, Ellen Henderson (613-593-6971), 3—1, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Coming Soon: For Planning and Profits

In the next few weeks watch your mail for a special booklet from Statistics Canada describing in detail a series of **Profile** publications now on sale from the 1981 Census. Key market data on many topics include income, education, housing and occupations for up to 3,300 urban neighbourhoods, 5,700 cities and towns as well as counties and federal electoral districts. Fifty-three publications in all, ranging in cost from \$5.50 to \$30.00.

Whether you are a business person, market researcher, teacher or government official, you will find these special **Profile** publications an invaluable tool. So watch for **Planning and Profits**, coming your way soon from Statistics Canada.

from the 1981
Census

Education in Canada

The last forty years have witnessed an impressive increase in the proportion of Canadians who have gone to school beyond the elementary level. There is little doubt that more of us than ever before are devoting more time to attending school — either university, community college or trade or business school.

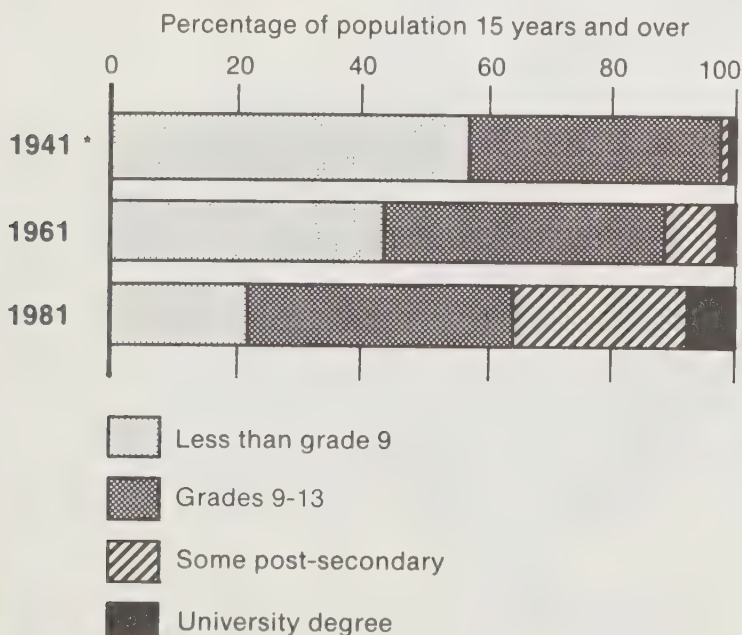
Education Then and Now

In 1941, over 55 per cent of Canadians had not gone to school beyond the eighth grade. By the time of the last Census — on June 3, 1981 — this proportion had dropped to just over 20 per cent of the population.

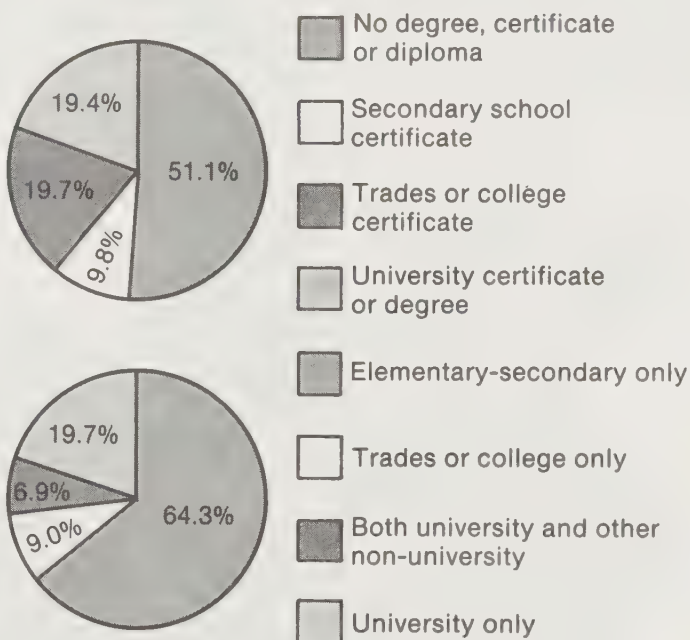
However, the proportion of us with some secondary school education has remained fairly constant over the past four decades at around 40 per cent.

In 1941, only one in every two Canadians had gone to secondary school or higher. By 1981, this had risen to 4 out of every 5 Canadians, an increase of 30 per cent.

Education in Canada, 1941-1981



An Educational Profile of Canadians, 1981



Results from the 1981 Census show that 9.1 million Canadians have gone to school beyond the secondary level, either to study at a university, or to acquire a certificate or diploma from a trades or vocational college or course. This represents 49 per cent of all Canadians over the age of 14.

Equally dramatic are developments in the field of university education. In the past twenty years, the population of Canada has increased 50 per cent, but the number of university graduates has increased over 300 per cent — six times the rate of population growth.

Moreover, in recent years the pace of change has accelerated significantly.

The 1970s, for example, witnessed a full 100 per cent leap in the number of Canadians with university degrees, from 719,000 in 1971 to 1.5 million ten years later. This means that, in 1981, one in twelve Canadians had a university degree, as compared with one in twenty in 1971.

The Baby Boomers in School

A major factor to keep in mind when considering recent trends in education in Canada is the far-reaching impact of the baby boom generation. Between 1952 and 1966, between 400,000 and 500,000 children were born every year, twice the annual average in the previous decades. By 1965, some 6.6 million children had been added to our population and the nation's schools were among the first institutions to register the effects of this unprecedented demographic event. By the mid-1970s, for example, the number of students enrolled in the high school system was five times that of the early 1950s, when the baby boom began.

All in all, the numbers are staggering. In 1965 there were 7.5 million youths between the ages of 15 and 24 in Canada. By 1976 this number had peaked at 10.3 million young Canadians.

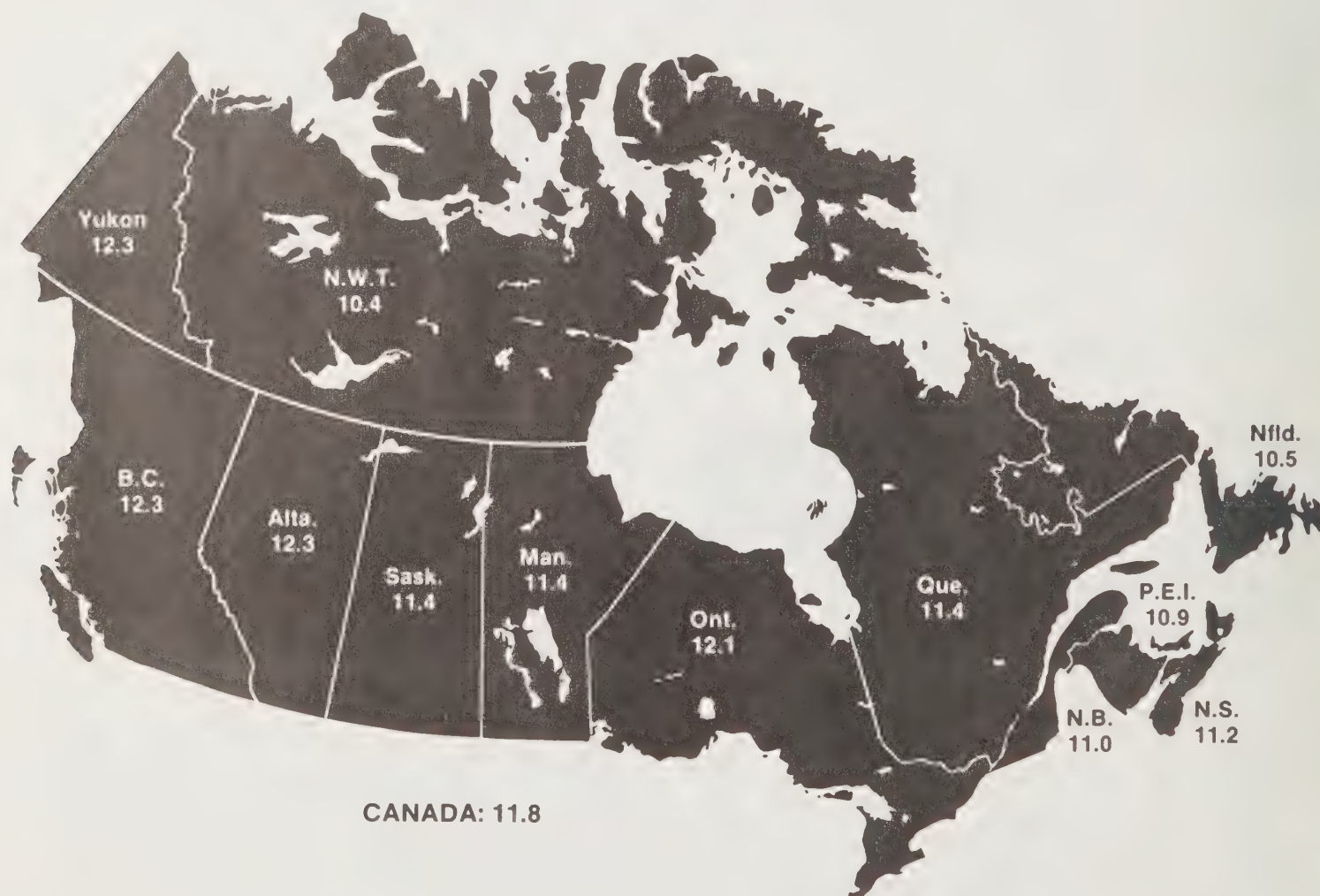
In 1961, 1.2 million Canadians were in their early twenties, just embarking on their careers, and of them, only one in ten had been to university. By 1971 this group had grown to nearly two million, of whom one in five had been to university. By 1981, however, people in their early twenties numbered 2.3 million, though the proportion who had been to university remained at one in five.

A Cross-Canada Check on Education

Are people in some provinces and territories more highly educated than in others? Is educational attainment evenly distributed across the country?

One way to answer this question is to take a look at differences in the median number of years people attend school in different parts of the country. Nation-wide, the median number of years that people stay in school is 11.8. Provinces where the median is above the national figure include British Columbia, Alberta, and the Yukon, all at 12.3 years and Ontario at 12.1 years.

Median Number of Years at School, 1981

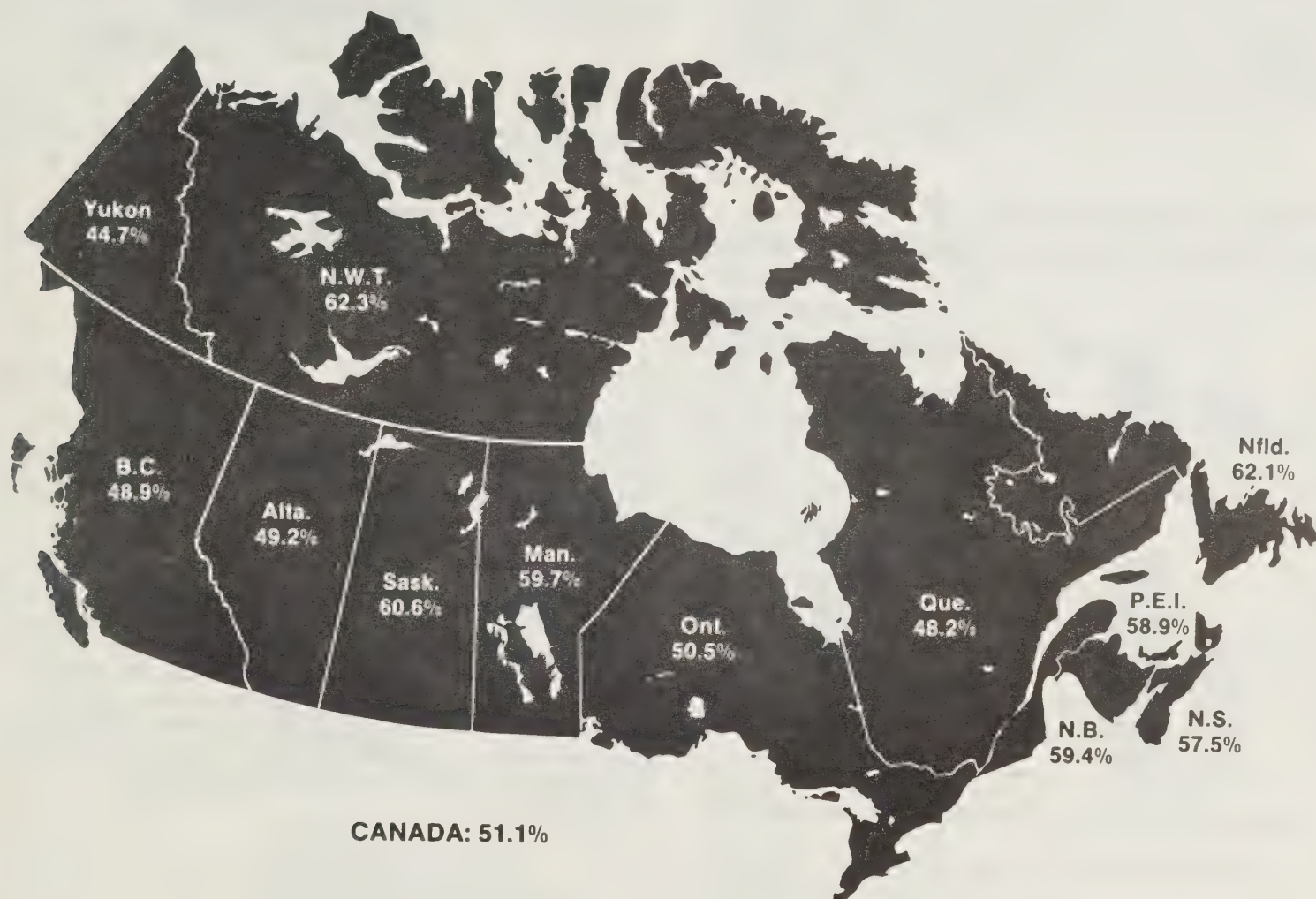


In all other provinces and territories, people attend school for shorter periods. People in the Northwest Territories spend the least amount of time in school, at 10.4 years. The Northwest Territories and Newfoundland are the two areas in Canada with the largest proportion of their popula-

tion without a degree, certificate or diploma. Sixty-two per cent of people in these two areas have not attended school beyond the secondary level. This compares with a national figure of just over one-half of Canadians with no certificate, degree or diploma.

At 46 per cent, the Yukon has the largest proportion of its population with advanced schooling, followed by Alberta at 42 per cent and British Columbia at 40 per cent.

Provincial Differences in People with no Post-secondary education, 1981



In School or Out of School

Among young Canadians between the ages of 15 and 24, 2 million were attending school full-time and another quarter million were part-time students in 1981. Put another way, two out of three youths age 15 to 19 were going to school, as were one in five Canadians in their early twenties.

At the same time, the end of the baby boom is reflected in the aging of Canada's teenagers during the 1970s and a corresponding increase in the proportion of older teens, age 17 to 19, who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance.

In 1971, 42 per cent of teenagers between the ages of 15 and 19, were age 15 to 16, but by 1981 this proportion had fallen to 38 per cent. This change in the age structure of the teenage group during the 1970s is mirrored in a corresponding increase in the proportion of Canadian youths not

in school. Among young men, age 15 to 19, the proportion not attending school rose from 23 per cent to 32 per cent over the decade. Among women in the same age group, the increase was from 26 per cent in 1971 to 31 per cent ten years later.

By contrast, among young women in their early twenties, the reverse held true. The proportion of women age 20 to 24 not in school dropped from 81 per cent to 75 per cent over the decade. The proportion for men in their early twenties rose slightly from 68 to 70 per cent.

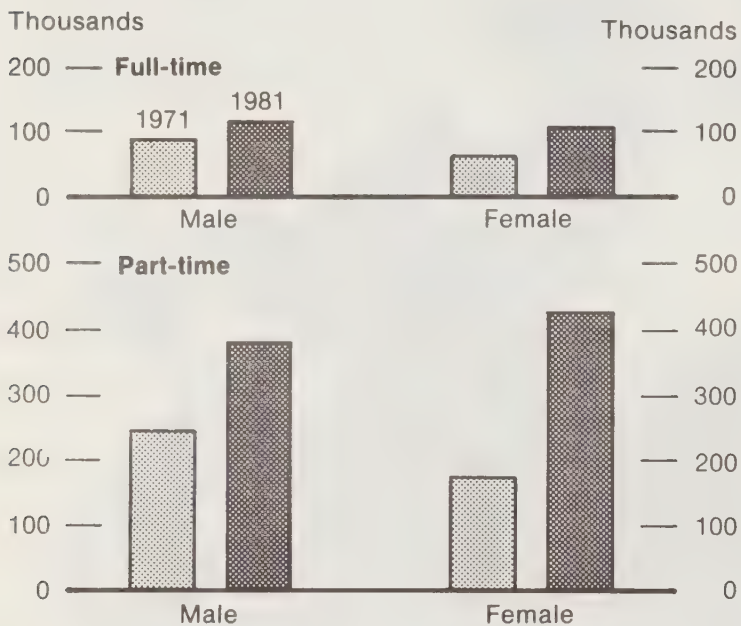
Overall, women seem to be attending school in record numbers. Both full-time and part-time school attendance for women went up significantly during the decade. In 1971, the proportion of women in their early twenties who were going to school on a part-time basis was 6 per cent. In ten years, this figure had risen to equal the proportion of men the same age in school, at 9 per cent.

Continuing Education: The Wave of the Future?

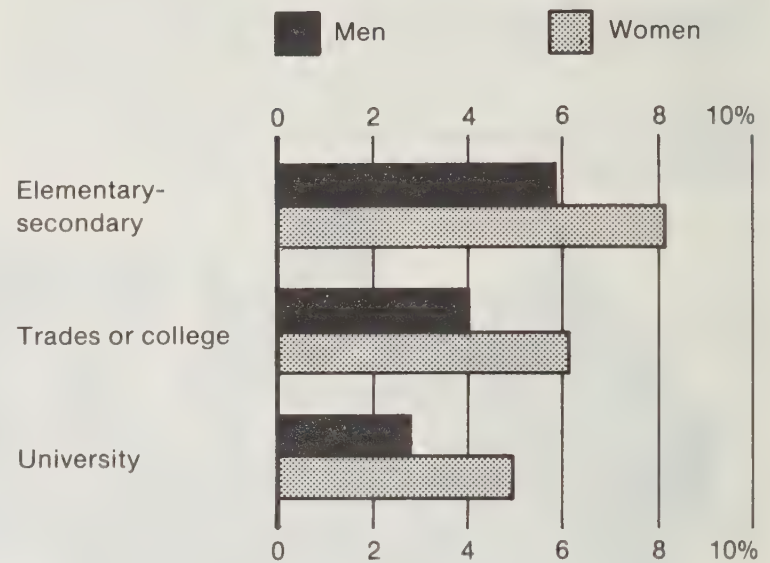
By far the most dramatic developments on the education scene over the decade occurred in the field of adult education. In 1971, there were 145,000 people over the age of 25 who were going to school on a full-time basis. By 1981, this figure had jumped to 220,000 — an increase of 52 per cent.

Even more startling is the doubling in the number of adults going to school on a part-time basis, from 420,000 in 1971 to 805,000 in 1981. By far the largest part of this increase is accounted for by a full 150 per cent growth in the number of adult women going to school part-time.

Adult School Attendance by Sex, 1971-1981



Unemployment Among Men and Women Age 25 Years and Over, 1981



School and Jobs

Does staying in school guarantee a job later? Not quite, but the figures make it clear that people with less education generally make less money and are more likely to be unemployed at various times in their life.

The exception to this rule occurs when comparing unemployment rates for women with those for men. Unemployment for women is higher than for men at every level of education, with close to 10 per cent of adult women with less than a grade nine education unemployed. This compares with just over 7 per cent unemployment among men with the same level of education. Among women who have been to university, just less than 5 per cent are unemployed, as compared with 2.7 per cent of university-educated men.

Ethnic Origins and Education

Data from the latest Census show that, generally speaking, people born outside Canada are more highly educated than native-born Canadians. For example, 63 per cent of people born in Canada have acquired some form of higher education, either a degree, certificate or diploma. By contrast, 84 per cent of people living in Canada but born either in the United States or Africa have some higher education. Three-quarters of people born in the United Kingdom have university degrees, as do just over half of people born elsewhere in Europe.

Educational levels among people of Jewish origin are the highest, with close to 87 per cent having some form of post-secondary education as compared with 48 per cent of people of Italian origin, and 32 per cent of Native People.

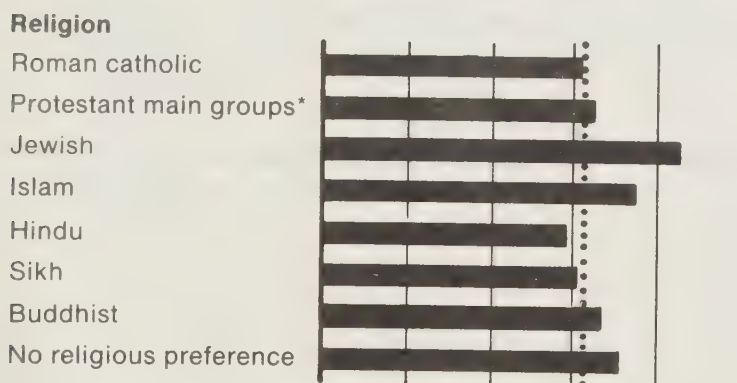
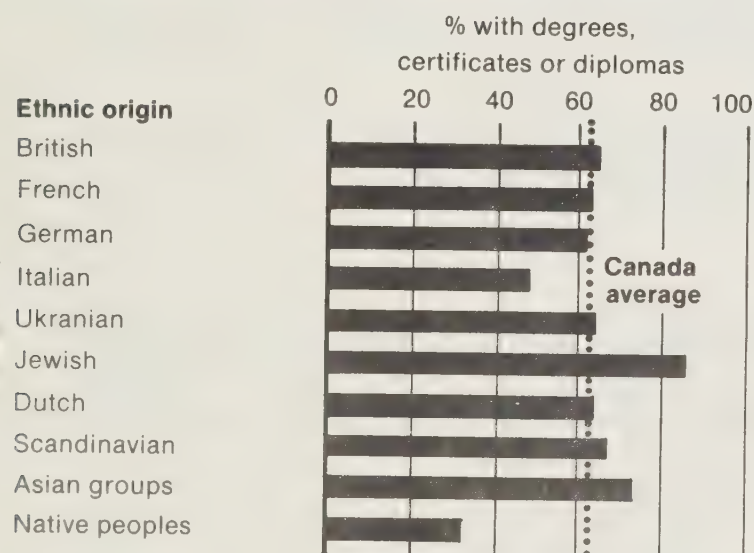
Other highlights on Education from the 1981 Census

— 71 per cent of people with no stated religion have acquired some higher education, as compared with 62 per cent of Catholics and 65 per cent of Protestants.

— bilingual Canadians are more highly educated than unilingual Canadians, with more than 75 per cent of them having acquired either a university degree, certificate or a diploma. By comparison, 62 per cent of English-speaking Canadians and 55 per cent of French-speaking Canadians have this level of education.

For more information on Education from the 1981 Census, see **Schooling in Canada**, catalogue no. 99-938, \$5.50. (forthcoming)

Education and Selected Social Characteristics, 1981



* Includes United Church, Anglican, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Baptist

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Canada Update Number 8 (November, 1983)

ERRATA

Page 1:

An Educational Profile of Canadians, 1981

top chart: "Secondary school certificate" should read 19.4%
"University degree or certificate" should read 9.8%

bottom chart: "Trades or college only" should read 19.7%
"University only" should read 9.0%

Page 3:

Provincial Differences in People with no Post-secondary education, 1981 should read:

Provincial Differences in People with no degree, certificate or diploma, 1981

Page 5:

Ethnic Origins and Education; first paragraph, last sentence should read:

"Three-quarters of people born in the United Kingdom have some higher education..."

Education and Selected Social Characteristics, 1981

"Hindu" should appear as 79.4%



from the 1981
Census

Canadian Women in the Work Place

Over the past decade, a revolution has been sweeping the Canadian work place, as women in unprecedented numbers have entered the nation's labour force. Highlights from the 1981 Census of Canada point to some truly revolutionary developments:

- for the first time in the nation's history, more than one-half of women age 15 and over were in the labour force in 1981, either in a job or actively seeking one.
- in 1981, there were approximately 4.5 million women in Canada's labour force, an increase of close to 60 per cent in 10 years. This growth rate was two and one-half times that for men.

Labour Force Participation Rates for Men and Women, 1971 and 1981(1)



(1) Based on 1971 definition.

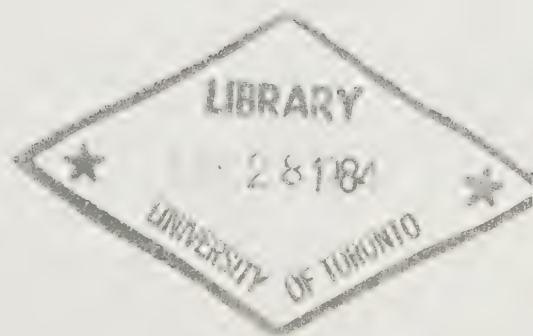
- during the 1970s, participation in the labour force among married women jumped from 37 per cent to 52 per cent and their numbers grew from 1.8 to 3.1 million.

- participation rates were highest for women in their early twenties. In 1981, more than 77 per cent of young women (age 20 to 24) were in the labour force, as compared with 65 per cent of women between the ages of 25 and 44.

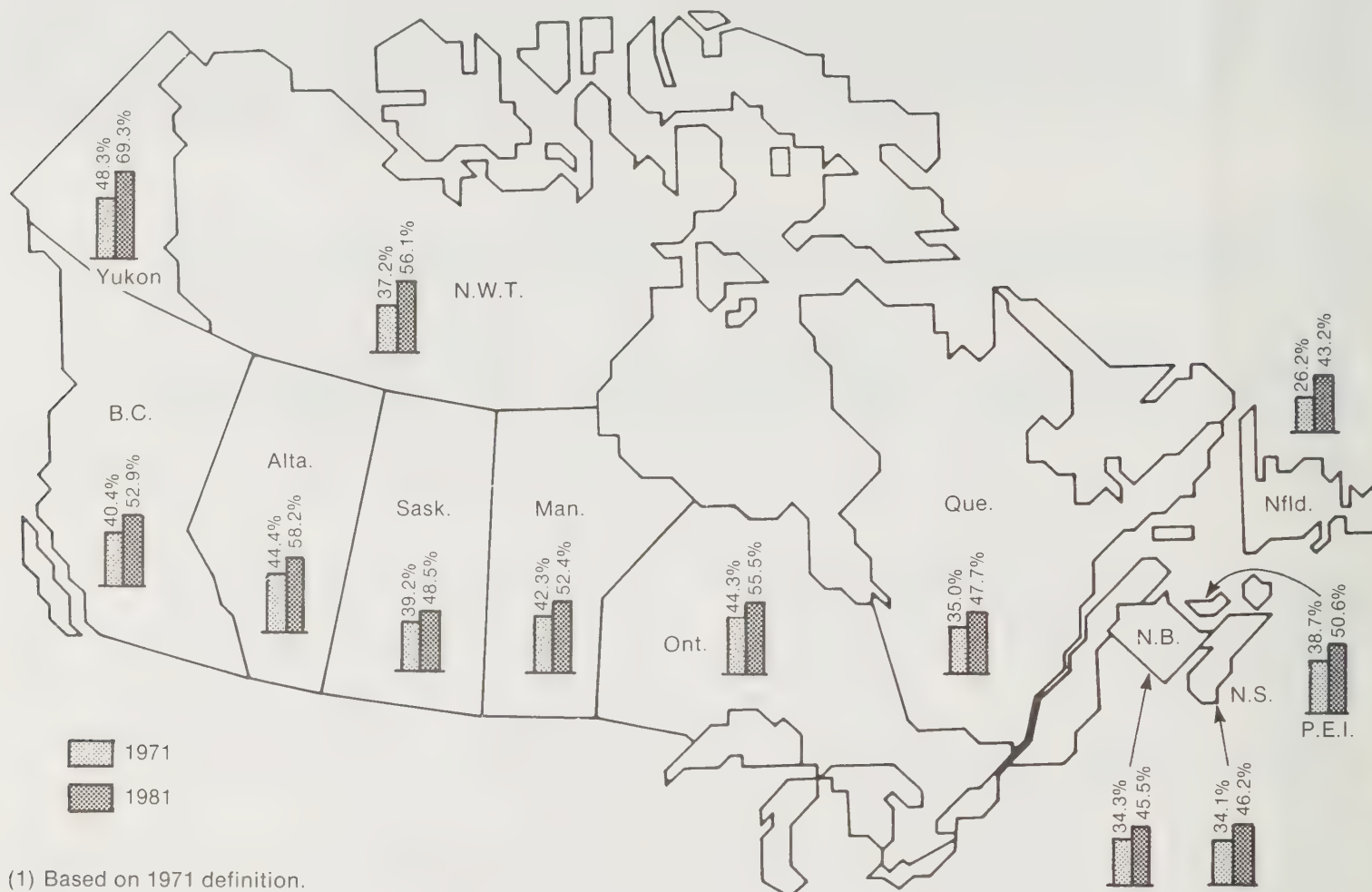
- women accounted for close to 70 per cent of people looking for part-time work and of these, close to 66 per cent were married women between the ages of 25 and 44.

- in 1981, three-quarters of women with university degrees were in the labour force, as compared with one-quarter of women with an elementary school education or less.

More information about women in Canada's labour force can be found in **Labour Force Activity** (1981 Census Bulletin, cat. no. 92-915).



Participation Rates for Women: Canada and the Provinces, 1971 and 1981(1)



How does where women live affect their participation in the labour force?

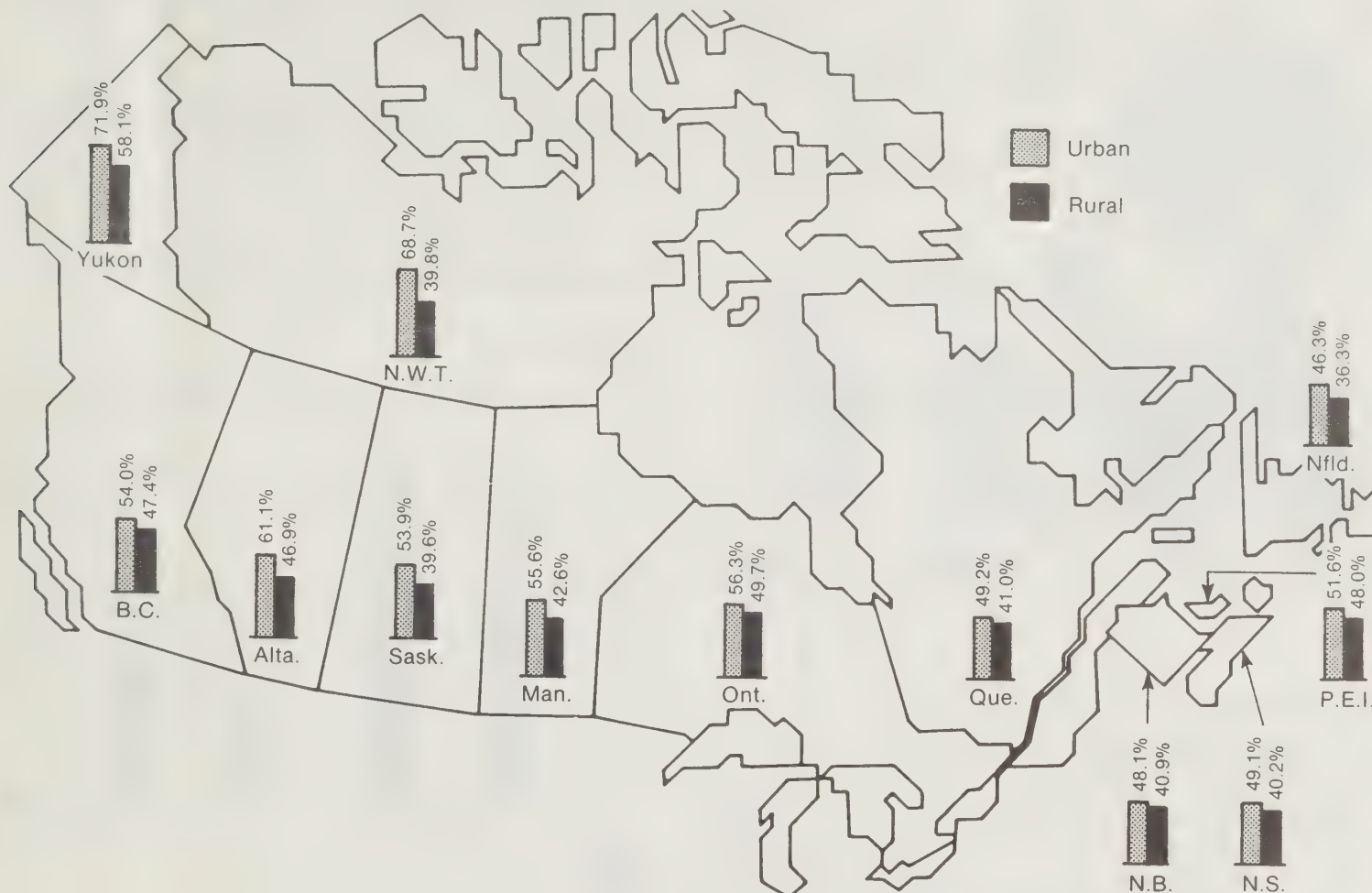
1981 Census data show that participation rates were highest for women living in the Yukon, followed by Alberta, the Northwest Territories and Ontario. The lowest participation rates for women were in the Atlantic provinces and ranged from a low of 42 per cent in Newfoundland to a high of 49 per cent in Prince Edward Island.

Women living in the nation's urban areas were more likely to be in the labour force than women who live in rural parts of the country. The participation rate for urban women in 1981 was 54 per cent, as compared with 44 per cent for rural women.

Some Expanding Occupations for Women

Rank	1971	1981
1 Social Workers	6,325	19,530
2 Systems Analysts, Computer Programmers	3,235	17,410
3 University Teachers	3,910	8,245
4 Physicians and Surgeons	2,890	6,925
5 Engineers	1,085	6,220
6 Psychologists	1,835	4,385
7 Lawyers and Notaries	785	5,150
8 Biologists and Related Scientists	715	2,185
9 Economists	580	2,450
10 Agriculturists and Related Scientists	260	1,070

Participation Rates for Women in Urban and Rural Areas, Canada and the Provinces, 1981



Changing Occupational Patterns

Women remain concentrated in the traditional occupations of clerical work, sales, services, health and teaching. In fact, the percentage of women in these occupations has increased during the seventies from 71 per cent in 1971 to 74 per cent 10 years later.

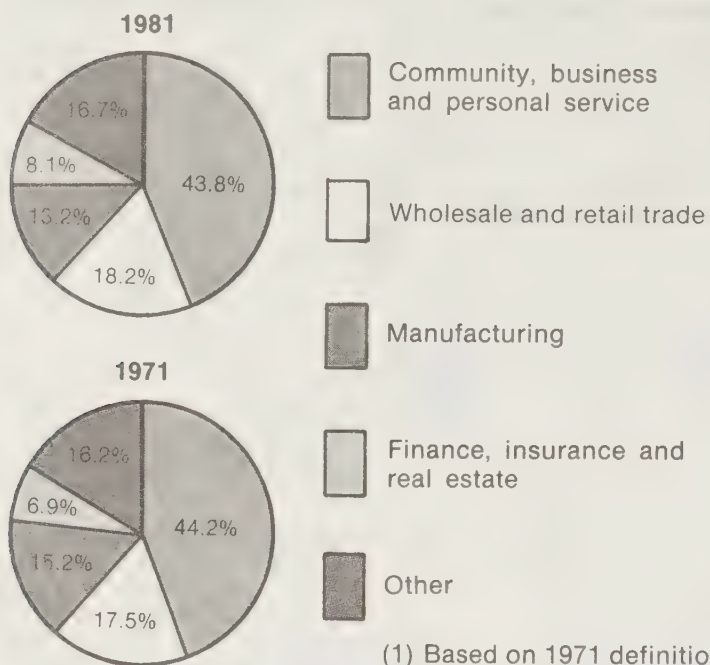
Other, less traditional, occupations show the impact of a decade-long surge of women into the work place. The proportion of jobs in management and administration held by women has jumped from 16 per cent in 1971 to almost 25 per cent in 1981. The number of women engineers has jumped more than five times as has the number of women holding jobs as computer programmers.

More information on trends in women's occupations can be found in **Labour Force - Occupation Trends** (1981 Census Bulletin, cat. no. 92-920).

Top Ten Occupations for Women

Rank	1981
1	Secretaries and Stenographers 368,025
2	Bookkeepers and Accounting Clerks 332,330
3	Sales 292,915
4	Tellers and Cashiers 229,325
5	Waitresses, Hostesses 200,710
6	Nursing 167,710
7	Elementary and Kindergarten Teachers 139,620
8	General Office Clerks 115,015
9	Typists and Clerk-Typists 102,970
10	Janitors, Charworkers and Cleaners 96,735

Industries Where Women Work, 1971 and 1981(1)



Shifting Industry Trends

More than half of all women in the labour force remain concentrated in the community, business and personal service industries, and in industries connected with wholesale and retail trade. This represents a slight decline since 1971 in the percentage of women in community, business and personal service industries, but a full 74 per cent jump in actual numbers to just over 2 million women working in these fields.

Similarly, while the percentage of women in retail and wholesale trade grew by one per cent between 1971 and 1981, their numbers jumped by 80 per cent to 850,000.

More information on women at work in various industries is available in **Labour Force - Industry Trends** (1981 Census Bulletin, cat. no. 92-925).

Women at Work ... the entire year or part of the year ... full-time or part-time

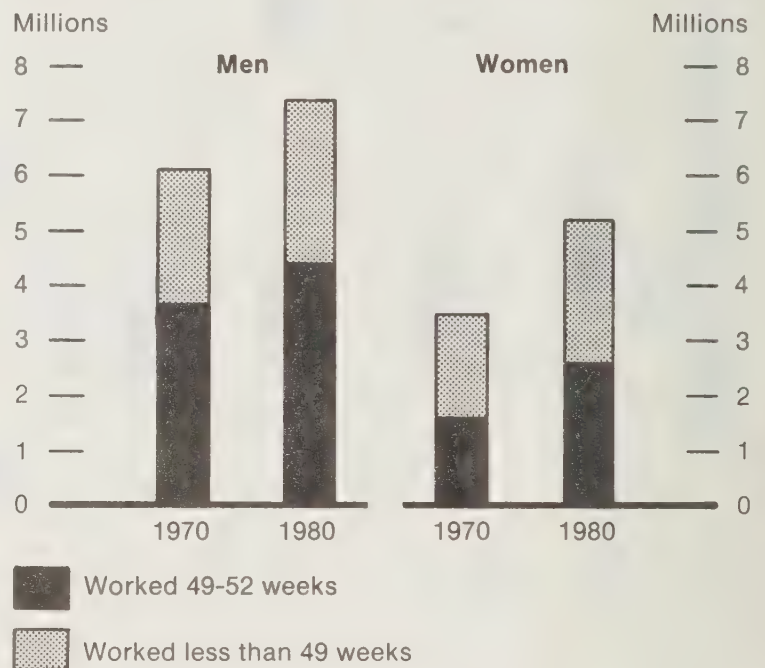
Between 1971 and 1981, the number of women who had worked for at least part of the preceding year grew 50 per cent, from 3.5 to 5.2 million.

Over the same period, the percentage of women who had worked the full year jumped from 21 per cent in 1970 to 27 per cent in 1980. This represents a 60 per cent increase in the number of women who had worked the full year — three times the increase for men.

The mounting popularity of part-time work between 1971 and 1981 is demonstrated in the 59 per cent increase in the number of women who worked part-time. In 1971, one million women had worked part-time in the preceding year. By 1981, this figure had risen to 1.6 million.

More information on the number of weeks women worked in 1980 and whether this work was full-time or part-time can be obtained from **Work Activity in 1980** (1981 Census Bulletin, cat. no. 92-916).

Full-year and Part-year Workers in 1970 and 1980



Employment Income for Women

In constant 1980 dollars, earnings for women who worked full-time for the entirety of 1980 rose 28 per cent between 1971 and 1981.

For occupations in which most working women are concentrated — clerical, sales and service, teaching and health — earnings in all but clerical jobs increased by at least as much as the overall average (28 per cent). Increases in earnings in health were 33 per cent, in teaching, 29 per cent, in sales, 35 per cent and in service jobs, 28 per cent. By contrast, employment income for women in clerical jobs increased 20 per cent.

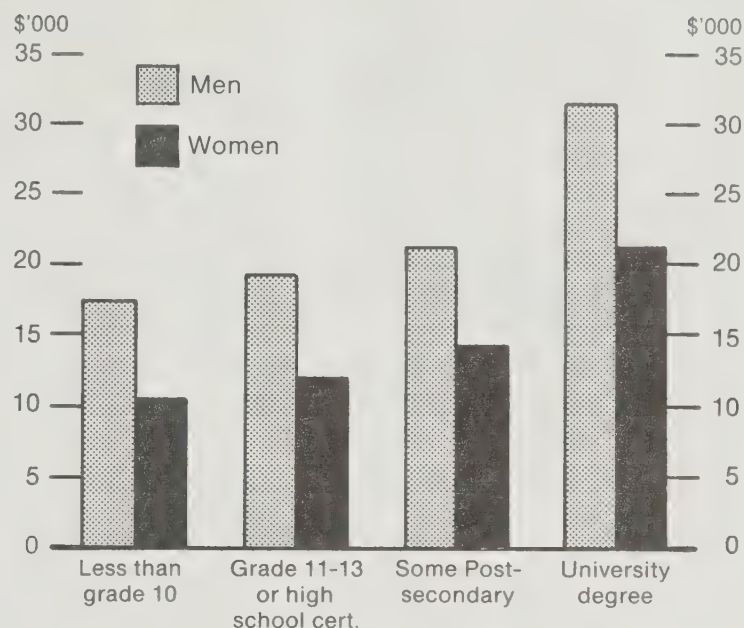
Employment Income for Women and Men Compared

A comparison of the incomes of men and women in 1980, shows that men earned consistently more than women at every educational level.

In 1980 a woman with a university degree earned slightly more than half what a man with a similar education earned, and about the same as a man with less than a grade 10 education. Similarly, a woman with less than grade 10 education earned half as much as a man with the same amount of education.

More information on employment income is available in **Worked in 1980 - Employment Income by Selected Characteristics** (1981 Census Bulletin, cat. no. 92-931).

Average Employment for Men and Women Who Worked Full-time, Full-year in 1980 by Level of Education



Coming Soon: For Planning and Profits

In the next few weeks watch your mail for a special booklet from Statistics Canada describing in detail a series of **Profile** publications now on sale from the 1981 Census. Key market data on many topics include income, education, housing and occupations for up to 3,300 urban neighbourhoods, 5,700 cities and towns as well as counties and federal electoral districts. Fifty-three publications in all, ranging in cost from \$5.50 to \$30.00.

Whether you are a business person, market researcher, teacher or government official, you will find these special **Profile** publications an invaluable tool. So watch for **Planning and Profits**, coming your way soon from Statistics Canada.

Coming Soon from the 1981 Census:

WOMEN IN THE WORK WORLD

A layperson's guide to the changing role of women in the nation's work place

Combining the latest findings from the 1981 Census with easy-to-read charts and graphs, this publication highlights the major trends in Canada's female labour force.

To reserve your copy, write to: Publication Sales and Services Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6

Other titles in this popular content series of publications from the 1981 Census include: (available in spring 1984).

Canada's Changing Population

Canada's Young Family Homeowners

The Elderly in Canada

Urban Growth in Canada

Canada's Lone-parent Families

Changes in Incomes in Canada 1970 - 1980

Schooling in Canada

Living Alone

Language in Canada

Canada's Immigrants

Canada's Native Peoples



Produced by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada

Editor, Ellen Henderson, (613-593-6971), 3-1, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, OTTAWA K1A 0T6.

Canada's Cities

Canadians are city-lovers — or so it would appear. More than three-quarters of us live in urban areas, leaving almost nine-tenths of Canada's landmass with no permanent settlements.

Ontario is the most urbanized province in the country, with 82 per cent of its population living in urban areas, followed by British Columbia at 78 per cent, and Quebec and Alberta, both at 77 per cent.

The least urbanized area in Canada is Prince Edward Island, where only 36 per cent of the population live in cities and towns.

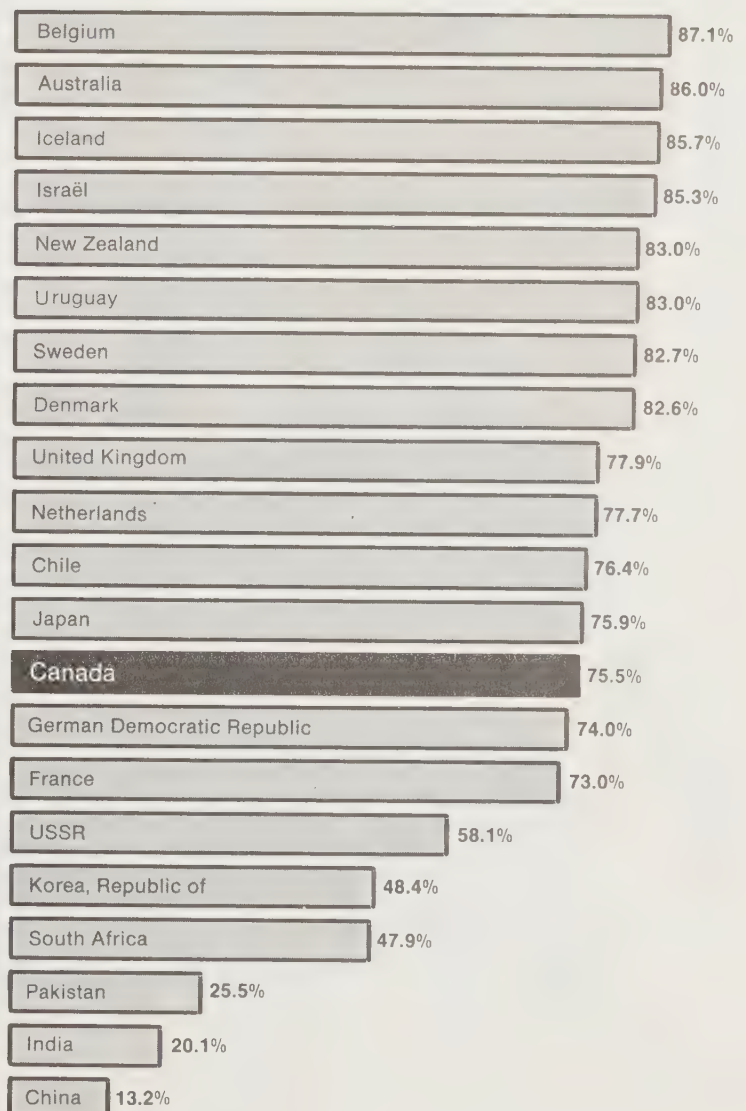
Canada and the World

Countries like India and Japan are more heavily urbanized than Canada — right? Wrong!

According to figures collected by the United Nations, the most heavily urbanized country in the world is Belgium, where 87 per cent of the population lives in urbanized areas. The second most urbanized nation in the world is Australia. Canada, with 75.5 per cent of its population living in urban areas, stands well down the list at sixteenth, behind countries such as Israel, New Zealand and Denmark.

Japan has a slight edge over Canada, but in India only 20 per cent of the population live in cities and in China the figure is just over 13 per cent.

Urbanization in Canada and the World, 1972-1981



Source: *Demographic Yearbook, 1981*, 33rd ed'n
United Nations, New York, 1981, pp 189-206.



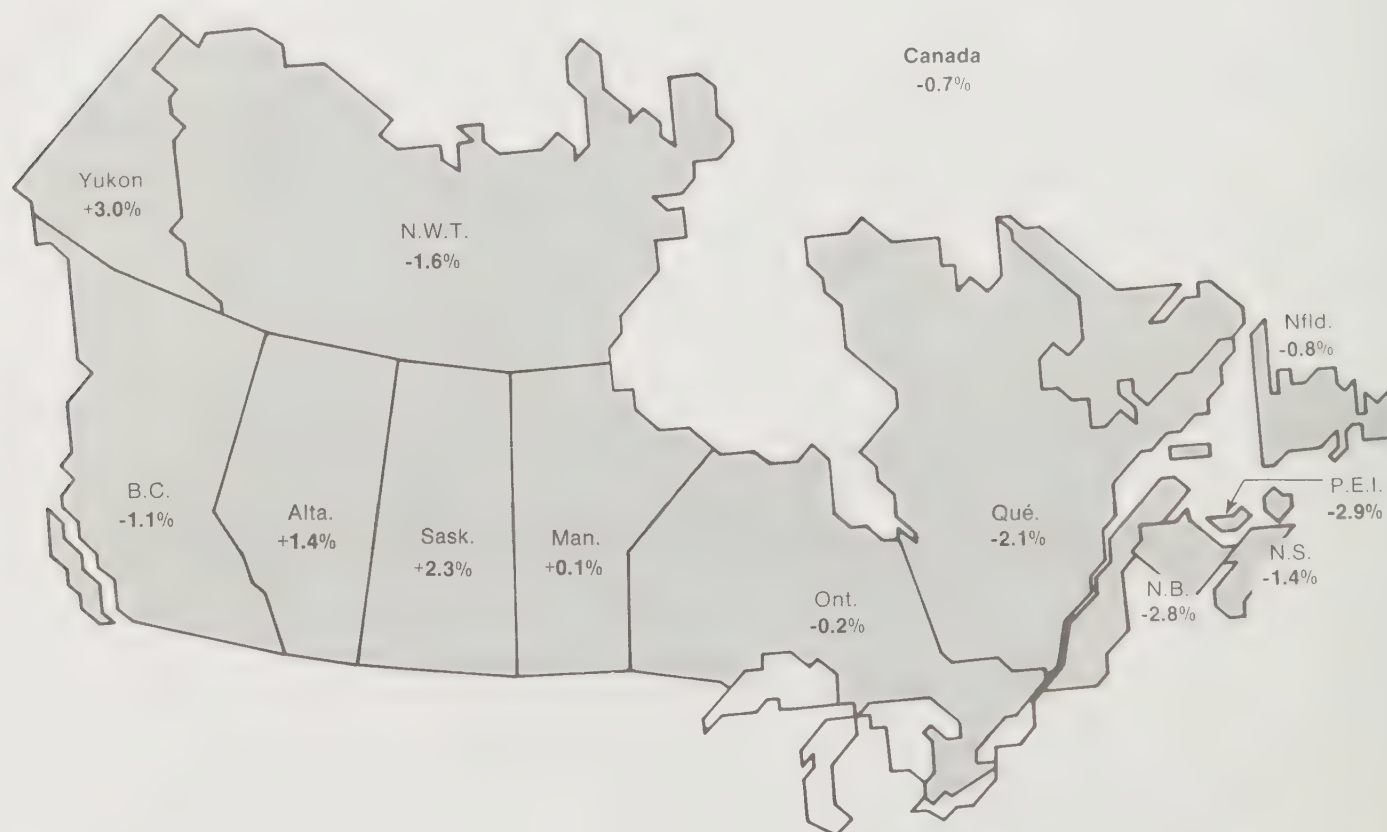
"Post-urbanization" — a New Era?

The latest figures from the 1981 Census suggest that Canadians' fondness for big city life may be on the wane. Along with many countries in the industrialized world, Canada is entering a new era which some people have labelled "post-urbanization".

The 1970s were the first decade in Canada's history to record a faster rate of growth in rural areas than in urban areas. Figures from the 1981 Census show that, between 1976 and 1981, Canada's rural population grew close to 9 per cent — almost double the urban growth rate of 5 per cent.

Of the 12 provinces and territories, only four — Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Yukon — experienced greater population growth in urban than in rural areas between 1976 and 1981.

Changing Rates of Urbanization in Canada, 1976-1981



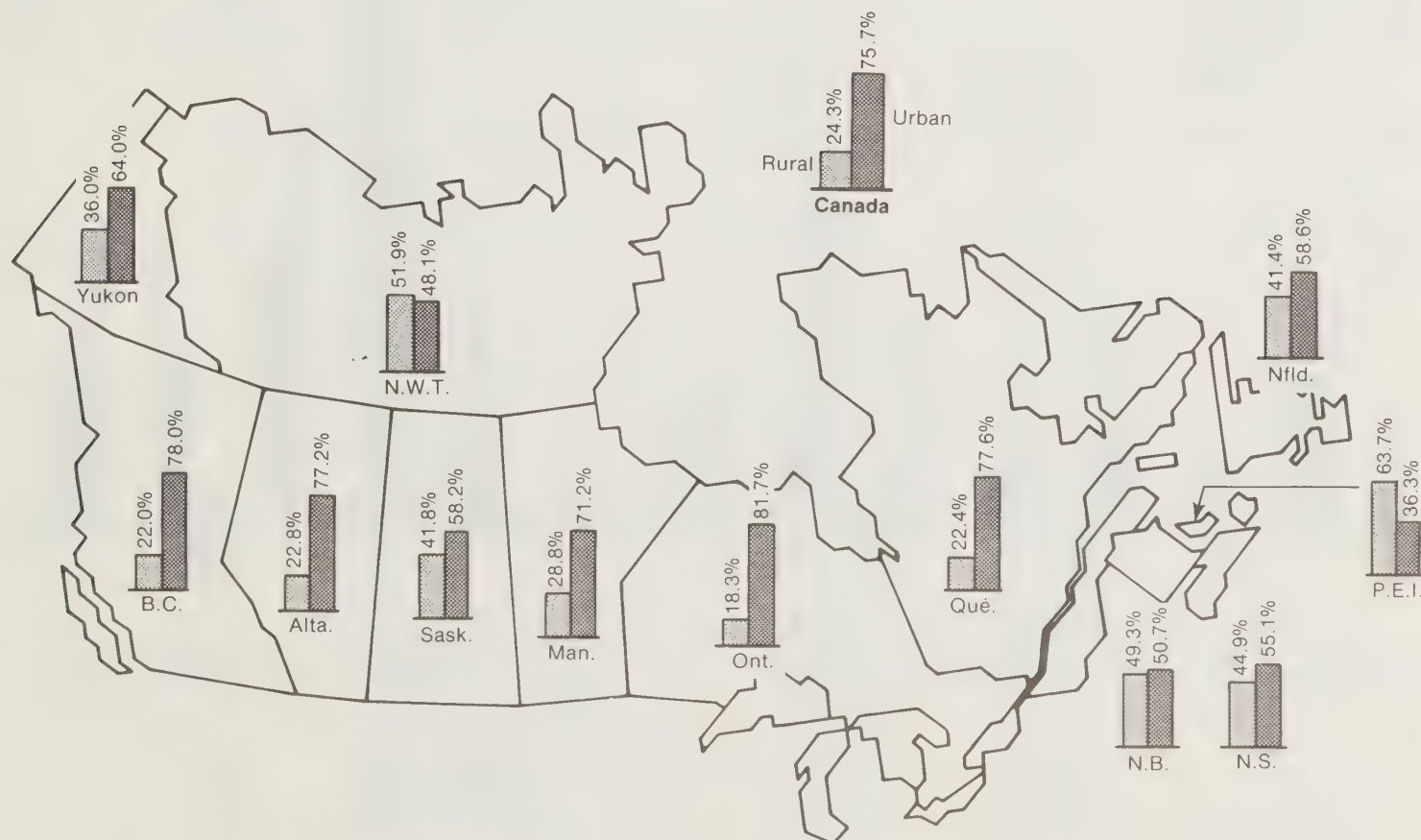
Cross-country Check on Urban and Rural

Living

1981 Census data show that, between 1976 and 1981, the proportion of people living in urban areas declined everywhere in Canada except in the Prairies and the Yukon.

The province with the largest decline in rate of urban growth between 1976 and 1981 was Prince Edward Island, followed by New Brunswick and Quebec.

Urban and Rural Living, Canada and the Provinces, 1981



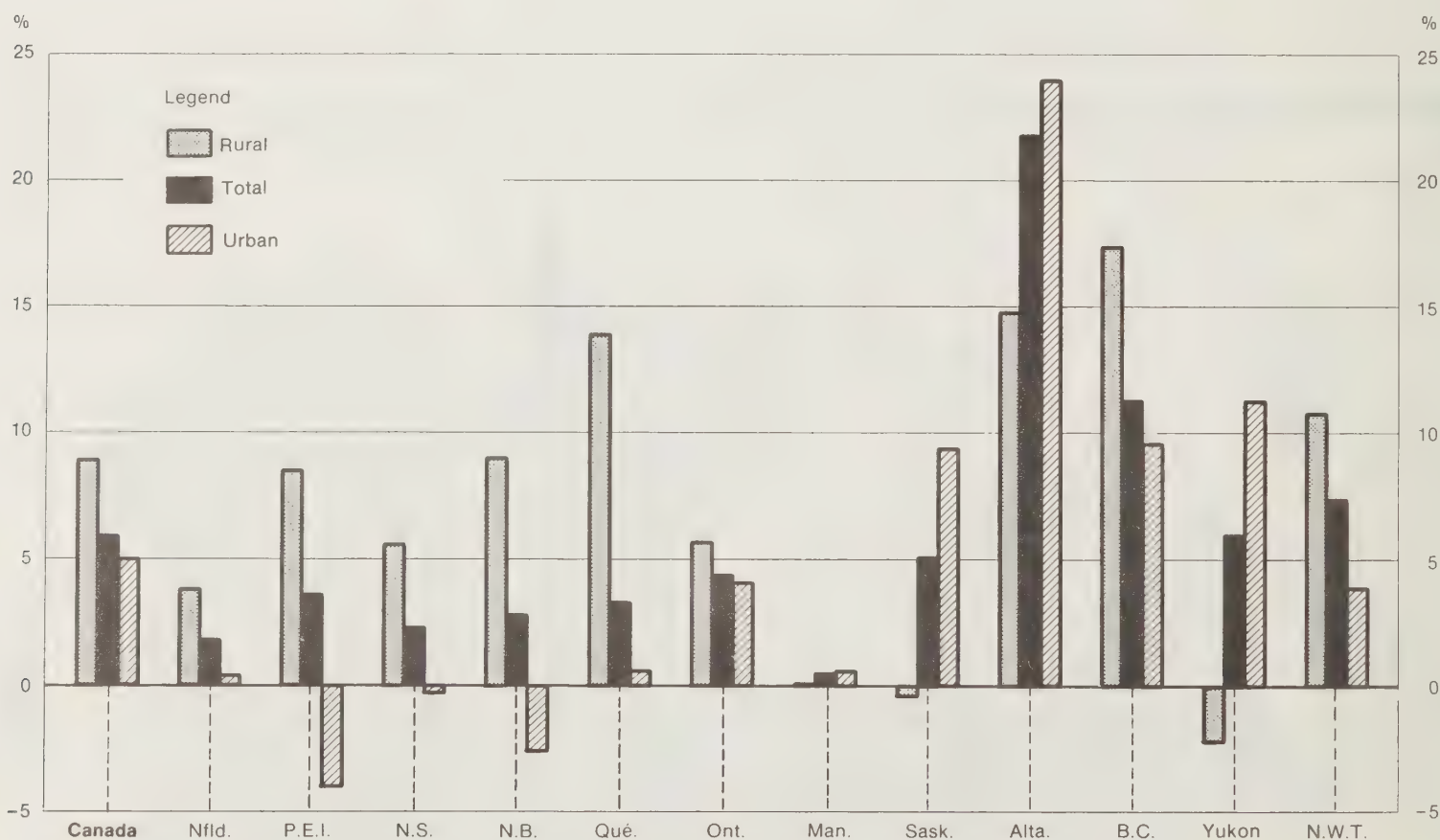
Back to the Farm?

Slowing rates of urban growth and increasing rates of rural population growth, do not, however, mean that Canadians are heading back to their rural roots.

Instead, the emerging trend seems to be to leave big cities in favour of life in medium-sized cities or in the so-called rural "fringe areas" of large metropolitan areas. Growth in this latter category accounted for close to one-half of all rural growth between 1976 and 1981. By comparison, between 1971 and 1976 growth in fringe areas bordering on large cities accounted for only one-quarter of all rural growth.

In Quebec 176,400 people lived in rural areas in 1981, and of these, one-half were in fringe areas neighbouring on large cities. Of the 84,900 people living in rural areas in Ontario, fully two-thirds lived in areas close to large urban centres. British Columbia, with the third largest rural population of all the provinces, had 40 per cent of its 89,600 rural residents living in fringe areas in 1981.

Rural Renaissance? Comparative Growth Rates, Canada and the Provinces, 1976-1981



The Middle Way

The 1976 Census was the first to record a reversal of a century-long trend of increasing urbanization in Canada. The 1981 Census confirmed this emerging trend to life in medium-sized cities with a population of between 30,000 and 100,000. Just over 8 per cent of Canadians live in these medium-sized cities — an increase of one-half of one per cent since 1976. By contrast, the proportion of Canadians choosing life in smaller cities and towns, with less than 30,000 inhabitants, fell 0.7 per cent between 1976 and 1981.

At 51 per cent, the proportion of Canadians living in urban areas with more than 100,000 people remains high, but it dropped 0.2 per cent between 1976 and 1981.

A Report Card on Canada's Major Cities

In 1971, there were 22 metropolitan areas in Canada with populations of 100,000 or more, and together they accounted for 55 per cent of Canada's population. Ten years later, in 1981, there were 24 metropolitan areas in the nation, but they accounted for only one per cent more of the country's total population.

Metropolitan areas recording the fastest rates of growth between 1976 and 1981 tended to be concentrated in western Canada and included Calgary (26%), Edmonton (18%), and Saskatoon (15%).

By contrast, metropolitan areas in Eastern Canada grew more slowly, with Toronto expanding 7 per cent, Montreal 0.9 per cent and Halifax 3.6 per cent.

Since 1981, however, growth patterns in both eastern and western cities have altered significantly. This will be reflected in data collected in the upcoming census in 1986.

Growth in Canada's Major Metropolitan Areas, 1976-1981

Rank 1981	Rank 1976	Metropolitan Area	Population 1976(1)	1981	Percentage Change
1	1	Toronto	2,803,101	2,998,947	7.0
2	2	Montréal	2,802,547A	2,828,349	0.9
3	3	Vancouver	1,166,348	1,268,183	8.7
4	4	Ottawa-Hull	693,288	717,978	3.6
5	6	Edmonton	556,270A	657,057	18.1
6	9	Calgary	471,397A	592,743	25.7
7	5	Winnipeg	578,217	584,842	1.2
8	7	Québec	542,158	576,075	6.3
9	8	Hamilton	529,371	542,095	2.4
10	10	St. Catharines-Niagara	301,921	304,353	0.8
11	11	Kitchener	272,158	287,801	5.8
12	12	London	270,383	283,668	4.9
13	13	Halifax	267,991	277,727	3.6
14	14	Windsor	247,582	246,110	-0.6
15	15	Victoria	218,250	233,481	7.0
16	17	Regina	151,191	164,313	8.7
17	18	St. John's	145,400A	154,820	6.5
18	19	Oshawa	135,196	154,217	14.1
19	20	Saskatoon	133,793A	154,210	15.3
20	16	Sudbury	157,030	149,923	-4.3
21	21	Chicoutimi-Jonquière	128,643	135,172	5.1
22	22	Thunder Bay	119,253	121,379	1.8
23	23	Saint John	112,974	114,048	1.0
24	24	Trois-Rivières	106,031A	111,453	5.1

(1) Based on 1981 area.

A — Adjusted figures due to boundary changes.

Central Cities in Decline?

In some of these metropolitan areas, population growth in fringe areas is as much as five times that of growth in the central or largest city. Moreover, in many metropolitan areas, the population of the central city actually declined between 1976 and 1981.

Metropolitan areas with the largest declines in city-centre population included Montreal, down over nine per cent, Saint John, down over eight per cent and Sudbury, which registered a drop of six per cent in the population of its city centre.

By contrast, Calgary registered a jump of close to 26 per cent in the population of its core area, followed by Edmonton and Saskatoon, both at 15 per cent.

Metropolitan Areas with Central Cities Losing Population between 1976 and 1981

Largest City	Percentage change
Montréal	-9.3
Saint John	-8.4
Québec City	-5.9
Sudbury	-6.1
Toronto	-5.4
Ottawa-Hull	-3.9
Trois-Rivières	-3.9
Halifax	-3.5
St. John's	-3.3
Windsor	-2.3
Hamilton	-1.8
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	-0.8

Metropolitan Areas with Central Cities Gaining Population Between 1976-1981

Largest City	Percentage change
Winnipeg	0.6
Thunder Bay	0.7
Vancouver	1.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	1.2
Victoria	2.9
London	5.8
Kitchener	5.9
Regina	8.7
Oshawa	10.2
Saskatoon	15.3
Edmonton	15.3
Calgary	25.7

COMING SOON FROM THE 1981 CENSUS

Urban Growth in Canada

An analysis of emerging trends in urban and rural patterns of life in Canada. Combining the latest results from the 1981 Census with colourful maps and charts, this publication presents a highly readable portrait of the nation's changing urban areas.

Urban Growth in Canada (cat. no. 99-942; \$5.50 in Canada; \$6.60 in other countries) AVAILABLE APRIL, 1984.

To order your copy, write to: Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, OTTAWA K1A 0T6.

Produced by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

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GOOD-BYE... FOR NOW: SEE YOU IN '86!

This issue of Update from the 1981 Census marks the conclusion of this series of 10 newsletters issued over the past two years. Plans are now underway for the 1986 Census and as June 1986 approaches, watch for a newsletter outlining pre-86 census plans and activities.

The editor welcomes your views and suggestions on the Canada Update newsletters. Please address your comments to:

Ellen Henderson, Federal and Media Relations Division, R.H. Coats Building, 3rd floor, OTTAWA K1A 0T6.

CAI
BS
MBE

1981 Census of Canada

20 per cent Data Base

Highlight Information

on

Nuptiality, Fertility,
Education, Housing,
Labour Force Activity,
Occupation, Industry



March 1, 1983

ERRATUM

1981 CENSUS OF CANADA

Population 15 Years and Over, Showing Highest Degree, Certificate,
or Diploma

Page 18

Line 9, Paragraph 1 should read as follows:

171,800 persons with a university certificate or diploma
above the bachelor level. There were 69,660 persons with
a degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or
optometry. Finally there

1981 Census 20% Sample Data Base — Phase I

These data were compiled from information collected from one in five Canadian households in the June 3, 1981 Census. This first group of advance sample data includes tables summarizing basic information on fertility, nuptiality, education, mobility, labour force activity, occupation and industry, as well as information on housing. Some tables include historical comparisons while others refer only to 1981. Geographical areas covered differ from table to table.

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Users should note that final results of data quality measurement and notes on comparability are not included in these advance releases. These will, however, accompany the regular schedule of release for data in bulletin, tape and fiche formats throughout the coming year.

Persons Ever Married by Age Groups, Sex and Age at First Marriage — Advance Information

The salient findings concerning the distribution by age at first marriage of the various age groups in 1981 include the following points:

- More people reported 20-24 as their age at first marriage than any other five-year interval. This finding refers to both males and females with the exception of males aged 60-64 and 65+ at Census time. For these males, born in or before 1921, the most frequently reported age interval was 25-29, reflecting the fact that many of these males had to postpone their marriages during the Depression and war years.
- Referring to persons aged 40-44 to 60-64 in 1981, and to marriages contracted in the ages 15-44, one finds an increasing tendency towards younger marriages for the younger cohorts. To illustrate this point, consider the number of females whose age at first marriage is 15-24, per 100 females whose age at first marriage is 15-44. These proportions increase from 66% for the age group 60-64, to 76% for the age group 50-54 and to 81% for the age group 40-44. For males, the corresponding proportions change from 41% to 52% and finally to 58%. The figures cited also reflect the fact that marriages of females are concentrated in the younger ages to a greater degree than are marriages of males.

This information along with more geographic detail is scheduled to be published in the fall of 1983 in Catalogue No. 92-906.

Persons Ever Married by Age Groups, Sex and Age at First Marriage, for Canada

1981

Age Group and Sex		Age at First Marriage							45 years and over	Unspec- ified
		15 years and over	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44		
15 years and over	T	13,443,660	2,324,760	6,125,980	2,637,025	791,785	270,740	112,485	110,800	1,070,095
	M	6,305,435	403,805	2,885,650	1,651,625	509,990	171,585	69,325	64,580	548,880
	F	7,138,220	1,920,955	3,240,335	985,395	281,795	99,150	43,160	46,220	521,210
15-19	T	92,385	44,215	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,170
	M	18,185	6,350	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,835
	F	74,195	37,865	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,330
20-24	T	902,150	275,655	420,790	—	—	—	—	—	205,705
	M	329,250	54,465	183,870	—	—	—	—	—	90,915
	F	572,900	221,195	236,915	—	—	—	—	—	114,785
25-29	T	1,608,670	340,235	889,315	211,085	—	—	—	—	168,035
	M	736,205	71,070	441,005	130,380	—	—	—	—	93,755
	F	872,460	269,165	448,305	80,710	—	—	—	—	74,280
30-34	T	1,780,000	309,385	949,040	346,380	61,380	—	—	—	113,815
	M	867,310	58,625	477,690	224,200	40,030	—	—	—	66,770
	F	912,695	250,760	471,350	122,185	21,350	—	—	—	47,050
35-39	T	1,494,705	262,810	755,105	295,055	85,160	17,550	—	—	79,025
	M	745,370	46,460	386,405	198,565	56,300	11,580	—	—	46,050
	F	749,340	216,345	368,705	96,485	28,855	5,970	—	—	32,980
40-44	T	1,242,135	236,765	582,265	248,435	74,870	27,980	6,965	—	64,855
	M	620,560	40,420	296,960	171,260	51,110	18,770	4,480	—	37,555
	F	621,575	196,350	285,305	77,180	23,750	9,210	2,480	—	27,295
45-49	T	1,173,695	201,140	553,250	237,700	73,085	28,610	14,450	4,180	61,275
	M	588,520	35,785	272,970	161,790	51,015	18,955	9,380	2,730	35,895
	F	585,170	165,350	280,275	75,910	22,075	9,655	5,070	1,455	25,375
50-54	T	1,151,920	176,165	514,985	259,385	81,305	30,030	15,900	11,895	62,245
	M	569,675	29,405	244,055	168,115	54,585	19,980	10,415	7,505	35,615
	F	582,245	146,755	270,930	91,275	26,715	10,050	5,485	4,390	26,635
55-59	T	1,094,375	146,890	476,350	261,355	86,060	32,415	14,810	17,290	59,205
	M	522,750	23,150	210,675	161,165	55,290	20,540	9,330	10,495	32,100
	F	571,625	123,735	265,675	100,190	30,770	11,875	5,475	6,790	27,105
60-64	T	901,785	96,805	357,090	248,465	86,120	31,645	12,985	17,340	51,350
	M	424,595	11,950	146,015	149,265	54,215	18,925	7,640	9,970	26,620
	F	477,190	84,855	211,075	99,195	31,905	12,720	5,345	7,370	24,730
65 years and over	T	2,001,850	234,700	627,785	529,155	243,815	102,515	47,380	60,090	156,410
	M	883,020	26,130	226,000	286,890	147,455	62,835	28,075	33,875	71,760
	F	1,118,830	208,575	401,785	242,265	96,365	39,675	19,300	26,220	84,650

Number of Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Ever-Married Women — Advance Information

In the 1981 Census, fertility data were collected by asking the following question of all married women: "How many children were ever born to you?" From the responses, the mean number of children ever born per 1,000 ever married women 15 years and over was calculated as 2,493 for the country as a whole. This rate, however, varied markedly by provinces and territories, ranging from a low of 2,233 for British Columbia to a high of 3,476 for Newfoundland. Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon exhibited rates lower than the national average.

Over the past two decades, rates of children ever born declined for every province. With the exception of Quebec, all provinces exhibited more rapid declines during the decade 1971-81 than during 1961-71; the decline in Quebec has been sustained and sharper than the national average since 1961.

In spite of continued fertility declines in the 1960s and 1970s, the extent of variation in the mean number of children ever born among the provinces and territories has not been reduced. Between 1961 and 1981, the rates for Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia approached the national level, whereas the rates for the other provinces and territories either diverged or retained their traditional relative position.

The information on children ever born by age of mother and other characteristics is scheduled to be published in the fall of 1983 in the Catalogue No. 92-906, for Canada, provinces and territories.

Number of Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Ever-Married Women, for Canada, Provinces and Territories 1961, 1971 and 1981

	1961	1971	1981
Canada	2,987	2,775	2,493
Newfoundland	4,218	3,984	3,476
Prince Edward Island	3,680	3,552	3,166
Nova Scotia	3,325	3,108	2,757
New Brunswick	3,714	3,490	3,047
Quebec	3,561	3,058	2,632
Ontario	2,530	2,469	2,325
Manitoba	2,920	2,805	2,595
Saskatchewan	3,295	3,186	2,845
Alberta	2,899	2,778	2,365
British Columbia	2,477	2,412	2,233
Yukon		2,619	2,257
Northwest Territories	3,432	3,961	3,460

Private Households by Length of Occupancy — Advance Information

The census data indicate that between 1971 and 1981, the proportion of Canadian households continuously occupying the same dwelling for more than 10 years fell from 33.2% to 28.4%.

This was true of all provinces and the Yukon. By the end of the 1971-1981 period, households were showing a greater tendency to occupy a dwelling for one to five years (38.0% in 1981 versus 32.4% in 1971).

Further 1981 Census data on length of occupancy will be published in Catalogue Nos. 92-933 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-937 to 93-948 (Subprovincial Areas).

Private Households by Length of Occupancy, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981 and 1971

	Total Private Households	Length of Occupancy				
		Less than One Year	1-2 Years	3-5 Years	6-10 Years	More than 10 Years
Canada						
1981	8,281,535	1,468,420	1,481,605	1,668,205	1,310,865	2,352,435
1971	6,030,805	1,074,125	1,001,495	951,525	1,001,600	2,002,060
Newfoundland						
1981	148,420	17,160	18,195	25,290	25,165	62,605
1971	110,185	12,255	12,890	14,835	17,715	52,495
Prince Edward Island						
1981	37,660	4,580	4,965	6,700	6,530	14,885
1971	27,785	3,245	3,180	3,430	4,110	13,820
Nova Scotia						
1981	273,195	40,515	39,350	48,300	42,920	102,105
1971	206,920	29,815	27,065	26,380	29,200	94,465
New Brunswick						
1981	214,920	29,635	30,355	41,320	36,275	77,330
1971	157,240	22,230	20,440	20,885	22,960	70,720
Quebec						
1981	2,172,860	342,245	409,540	457,640	350,210	613,220
1971	1,603,685	275,415	279,995	248,195	286,395	513,685
Ontario						
1981	2,969,785	488,355	510,510	599,950	482,760	888,210
1971	2,225,205	390,385	378,805	361,495	361,925	732,600
Manitoba						
1981	357,985	62,030	54,745	70,570	58,460	112,175
1971	287,915	51,215	42,100	41,940	46,785	105,875
Saskatchewan						
1981	332,715	58,710	49,975	63,845	51,400	108,785
1971	267,615	39,380	33,825	38,090	48,325	107,990
Alberta						
1981	758,240	198,240	159,235	145,445	97,170	158,155
1971	464,240	95,855	77,415	76,480	78,095	136,395
British Columbia						
1981	996,640	220,840	200,130	204,825	157,865	212,985
1971	667,330	149,905	122,440	117,515	104,620	172,845
Yukon						
1981	7,590	2,490	1,755	1,700	865	780
1971	5,100	1,810	1,250	880	630	535
Northwest Territories						
1981	11,530	3,615	2,860	2,610	1,240	1,210
1971	7,585	2,615	2,100	1,400	840	635

1981 figures are based on a 20% sample, and 1971 figures are based on a 33 1/3% sample.

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

Occupied Private Dwellings by Tenure — Advance Information

In the 1981 Census, for the first time data were compiled on the distribution of dwellings forming part of a registered condominium. This recent phenomenon is particularly widespread in Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta, where almost one out of 20 home-owners have condominium tenure. The corresponding proportions for the other provinces are lower.

Further 1981 Census data on tenure will be published in Catalogue Nos. 92-933 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-937 to 93-948 (Subprovincial Areas).

Occupied Private Dwellings by Tenure, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

	Total Occupied Private Dwellings	Tenure			
		Owned			Rented
		Total	Part of a Condominium	Not part of a Condominium	
Canada	8,281,535	5,141,930	171,090	4,970,840	3,139,600
Newfoundland	148,420	119,700	175	119,515	28,725
Prince Edward Island	37,660	28,500	40	28,455	9,160
Nova Scotia	273,195	195,310	1,535	193,775	77,885
New Brunswick	214,920	157,680	370	157,305	57,240
Quebec	2,172,860	1,157,430	13,325	1,144,105	1,015,430
Ontario	2,969,785	1,878,950	99,820	1,779,130	1,090,835
Manitoba	357,985	235,590	2,040	233,550	122,400
Saskatchewan	332,715	242,510	1,330	241,185	90,200
Alberta	758,240	478,210	19,870	458,340	280,025
British Columbia	996,640	641,445	32,545	608,900	355,195
Yukon	7,590	4,000	25	3,970	3,590
Northwest Territories	11,530	2,610	10	2,600	8,920

Figures are based on a 20% sample.

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

Occupied Private Dwellings by Period of Construction — Advance Information

The accompanying table shows the 1981 Census distribution of private dwellings by period of construction. As can be seen, in 1981 the number of dwellings constructed before 1961 accounted for almost half (45.8%) of total private dwellings. In Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, however, dwellings constructed since 1971 accounted for 46.7%, 39.6%, 51.5% and 52.8% respectively of the total. The corresponding proportion for the other eight provinces collectively was 29.6%.

Further 1981 Census data on period of construction will be published in Catalogue Nos. 92-932 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-937 to 93-948 (Subprovincial Areas).

Occupied Private Dwellings by Period of Construction, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

	Total Occupied Private Dwellings	Period of Construction						1980	1981 ¹
		1920 or Before	1921 to 1945	1946 to 1960	1961 to 1970	1971 to 1975	1976 to 1979		
Canada	8,281,530	885,110	1,053,140	1,856,050	1,799,745	1,324,950	1,109,040	206,140	47,355
Newfoundland	148,420	12,505	18,465	35,670	31,690	26,295	19,355	3,685	760
Prince Edward Island	37,660	9,905	5,015	4,950	5,435	6,575	4,935	755	85
Nova Scotia	273,195	59,600	38,510	48,455	43,765	44,450	31,955	5,455	1,000
New Brunswick	214,920	37,800	29,630	39,265	34,475	39,315	29,385	4,385	660
Quebec	2,172,860	237,670	295,620	518,040	480,890	321,565	265,920	44,580	8,575
Ontario	2,969,785	386,200	384,070	683,935	658,200	458,960	333,845	53,435	11,135
Manitoba	357,985	36,990	54,690	84,980	75,545	53,845	45,005	5,790	1,135
Saskatchewan	332,710	30,980	51,345	74,865	69,410	40,940	52,560	10,490	2,115
Alberta	758,240	28,790	59,490	153,840	161,950	133,330	171,005	39,550	10,285
British Columbia	996,640	44,450	115,740	209,575	232,505	194,700	150,780	37,385	11,505
Yukon	7,590	160	355	1,285	1,880	1,830	1,690	335	50
Northwest Territories	11,530	55	215	1,185	3,990	3,150	2,600	285	50

Figures are based on a 20% sample.

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

¹ First five months.

Occupied Private Dwellings by Condition of Dwelling — Advance Information

The June 1981 Census indicated that more than three-quarters (76.3%) of total dwellings simply required regular maintenance, while 17% needed minor repairs and 6.7%, major repairs. The distribution of dwellings according to their need of repairs was fairly consistent from province to province. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had the largest percentages of dwellings requiring major repairs (10.1% and 10.0% respectively), while Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia had the lowest (5.7%, 6.0% and 5.5% respectively).

Further 1981 Census data on dwelling conditions will be published in Catalogue Nos. 92-932 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-937 to 93-948 (Subprovincial Areas).

Occupied Private Dwellings by Condition of Dwelling, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

	Total Occupied Private Dwellings	Dwellings in Need of		
		Regular Maintenance Only	Minor Repairs	Major Repairs
Canada	8,281,530	6,322,175	1,407,600	551,755
Newfoundland	148,420	113,155	24,195	11,070
Prince Edward Island	37,660	26,605	7,755	3,300
Nova Scotia	273,195	183,400	62,320	27,475
New Brunswick	214,920	149,170	44,215	21,535
Quebec	2,172,855	1,661,175	346,170	165,515
Ontario	2,969,785	2,301,410	497,885	170,490
Manitoba	357,985	267,350	65,785	24,850
Saskatchewan	332,715	239,650	67,395	25,660
Alberta	758,240	584,130	128,945	45,170
British Columbia	996,645	783,685	158,575	54,385
Yukon	7,585	5,405	1,535	650
Northwest Territories	11,535	7,045	2,835	1,650

Figures are based on a 20% sample.

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Rooms — Advance Information

Between the 1971 and 1981 censuses, Canada recorded an increase in average number of rooms per dwelling (not including bathrooms, hallways, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes). There was a significant increase in the average number of rooms in the Yukon (1.1) and in the Northwest Territories (0.7). The average number of rooms, however, in these territories as in Quebec and Manitoba remained lower than the rest of the country.

Further 1981 Census data on number of rooms will be published in Catalogue Nos. 92-932 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-937 to 93-948 (Subprovincial Areas).

Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Rooms, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981 and 1971

	Total Occupied Private Dwellings	Dwellings by Number of Rooms										Average Number of Rooms
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
Canada												
1981	8,281,530	105,855	229,505	783,475	1,302,715	1,723,345	1,515,290	1,084,555	770,215	388,335	378,250	5.7
1971	6,034,510	91,570	192,960	611,940	1,083,390	1,363,250	1,153,025	723,010	429,645	192,905	192,815	5.4
Nfld.												
1981	148,420	470	1,635	5,740	14,390	32,575	37,730	24,925	14,605	7,680	8,680	6.2
1971	110,445	480	2,095	5,310	14,245	29,395	28,390	16,190	7,585	3,295	3,450	5.8
P.E.I.												
1981	37,660	215	625	2,165	4,690	7,615	7,765	5,480	4,320	2,075	2,705	6.2
1971	27,880	205	610	1,765	3,700	5,255	5,510	4,360	3,095	1,580	1,805	6.1
N.S.												
1981	273,190	2,285	5,215	21,300	38,580	56,425	57,980	38,465	25,690	13,440	13,815	5.9
1971	207,510	2,065	5,070	15,295	33,950	42,280	44,780	29,150	17,820	8,405	8,695	5.7
N.B.												
1981	214,920	1,190	3,515	12,395	30,745	47,820	45,090	30,410	21,355	10,870	11,530	6.0
1971	157,635	1,585	4,010	11,155	25,905	35,130	31,790	21,575	13,760	6,000	6,730	5.7
Que.												
1981	2,172,855	35,795	72,260	229,700	441,755	552,105	324,235	225,925	152,515	70,240	68,330	5.3
1971	1,604,785	29,105	54,550	171,525	343,000	421,700	245,825	158,015	97,040	41,820	42,200	5.2
Ont.												
1981	2,969,785	29,590	70,830	270,985	393,225	528,450	606,520	449,035	320,640	155,560	144,945	5.9
1971	2,225,485	22,240	56,345	213,465	336,630	453,550	495,165	307,290	181,880	80,420	78,495	5.6
Man.												
1981	357,980	6,450	10,205	36,360	60,010	81,410	68,690	43,365	27,225	12,955	11,315	5.5
1971	288,370	5,815	11,280	32,585	58,545	69,610	53,220	29,290	14,950	6,260	6,800	5.2
Sask.												
1981	332,710	2,355	7,250	24,805	51,365	74,385	64,760	44,565	31,110	15,775	16,345	5.8
1971	267,565	5,080	9,860	23,190	53,235	66,245	50,360	29,500	16,100	7,125	6,870	5.3
Alta.												
1981	758,240	7,850	18,060	63,955	108,860	159,840	138,955	99,150	77,345	42,485	41,720	5.9
1971	464,615	8,670	16,900	49,370	82,675	101,910	83,135	55,200	34,430	16,515	15,800	5.4
B.C.												
1981	996,640	18,930	38,855	113,915	155,550	178,340	160,155	121,380	94,365	56,765	58,390	5.7
1971	667,545	15,220	31,100	86,560	128,265	135,515	113,140	71,805	42,750	21,365	21,820	5.2
Yukon												
1981	7,590	230	430	725	1,325	1,460	1,345	920	545	285	315	5.4
1971	5,095	435	430	770	1,130	990	800	295	110	55	65	4.3
N.W.T.												
1981	11,530	485	630	1,420	2,215	2,915	2,060	935	495	210	165	4.9
1971	7,580	665	700	950	2,100	1,660	900	340	120	65	90	4.2

1981 figures are based on a 20% sample, and 1971 figures are based on 100%.

Note: Calculations are based on unrounded data. Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Bathrooms — Advance Information

The accompanying table shows the 1981 Census distribution of dwellings by number of bathrooms (both half bathrooms and complete bathrooms). In 1981 there were 111,605 Canadian households (1.4% of the total) with no bathroom (i.e. neither a flush toilet nor a wash basin). The most underprivileged part of the country in this respect was the Yukon and the Northwest Territories (9.3% and 10.6% of whose households had no bathroom). At the other end of the scale were Quebec and Ontario, with 0.7% and 0.8% respectively. British Columbia and Alberta had the highest percentages of dwellings with three or more bathrooms (more than 11%).

The majority of dwellings in Canada had one bathroom (65.8%) at the time of the 1981 Census.

Further 1981 Census data on number of bathrooms will be published in Catalogue Nos. 92-932 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-937 to 93-948 (Subprovincial Areas).

Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Bathrooms¹, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

	Total Occupied Private Dwellings	Dwellings With			
		Bathrooms	One Bathroom	Two Bathrooms	Three Bathrooms or More
Canada	8,281,530	8,169,930	5,445,750	2,173,110	551,065
Newfoundland	148,420	142,515	117,305	21,470	3,740
Prince Edward Island	37,660	36,330	29,720	5,660	955
Nova Scotia	273,195	263,045	211,995	44,050	6,995
New Brunswick	214,920	210,405	166,565	37,700	6,135
Quebec	2,172,855	2,158,620	1,666,505	426,240	65,875
Ontario	2,969,785	2,945,420	1,802,795	923,600	219,025
Manitoba	357,985	346,640	239,365	87,385	19,890
Saskatchewan	332,715	319,750	209,320	88,105	22,325
Alberta	758,240	745,030	404,040	254,705	86,290
British Columbia	996,640	984,970	584,895	280,955	119,115
Yukon	7,585	6,885	4,695	1,730	455
Northwest Territories	11,530	10,310	8,545	1,505	260

Figures are based on a 20% sample.

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

¹ Bathrooms refer to complete bathrooms and/or half bathrooms.

Occupied Private Dwellings by Main Type of Heating Equipment — Advance Information

In 1981 the number of dwellings with installed electric heat was five times greater than in 1971. Forced hot air furnaces nevertheless remained the country's most popular system, as they were used in almost half (49.1%) of all dwellings. Installed electric heating systems were used in 21.4% of dwellings. The growth in installed electric heating system in Quebec accounted for 52.8% of the national increase. Noteworthy also is the declining use of heating stoves or space heaters as a main type of heating equipment, from 17.3% in 1971 to 6.7% in 1981.

Further 1981 Census data on main type of heating equipment will be published in Catalogue Nos. 92-932 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-937 to 93-948 (Subprovincial Areas).

Occupied Private Dwellings by Main Type of Heating Equipment, Canada, Provinces and Territories 1981 and 1971

	Total Occupied Private Dwellings	Main Type of Heating Equipment					
		Furnace			Installed Electric Heat- ing System	Stove or Space Heater	Other
		Total	Steam or Hot Water	Hot Air			
Canada							
1981	8,281,535	5,742,510	1,677,755	4,064,750	1,770,800	552,480	215,745
1971	6,030,805	4,539,050	1,336,660	3,202,390	352,705	1,042,475	96,580
Newfoundland							
1981	148,420	65,810	22,260	43,555	48,765	29,815	4,030
1971	110,185	49,950	15,720	34,230	4,815	52,905	2,510
Prince Edward Island							
1981	37,660	29,205	15,795	13,410	890	6,280	1,285
1971	27,790	16,790	7,125	9,665	175	10,175	655
Nova Scotia							
1981	273,195	205,205	88,470	116,730	28,600	32,380	7,010
1971	206,920	143,675	50,025	93,645	5,175	55,060	3,015
New Brunswick							
1981	214,920	132,140	48,170	83,970	49,865	24,630	8,290
1971	157,240	101,975	35,600	66,380	3,785	48,305	3,175
Quebec							
1981	2,172,855	1,027,995	473,840	554,155	875,765	224,610	44,485
1971	1,603,685	964,760	442,390	522,370	126,700	489,095	23,120
Ontario							
1981	2,969,785	2,329,790	634,625	1,695,165	452,940	114,020	73,040
1971	2,225,210	1,871,395	531,095	1,340,300	134,870	187,945	31,000
Manitoba							
1981	357,985	251,705	44,730	206,975	80,245	13,855	12,180
1971	287,915	234,880	46,900	187,980	19,325	27,235	6,480
Saskatchewan							
1981	332,710	286,120	42,660	243,460	16,735	20,580	9,280
1971	267,610	218,760	26,895	191,860	2,275	42,150	4,435
Alberta							
1981	758,240	685,575	125,755	559,820	25,915	28,550	18,200
1971	464,240	399,685	60,025	339,660	5,940	50,585	8,025
British Columbia							
1981	996,640	715,025	177,960	537,065	189,505	55,050	37,060
1971	667,325	528,950	118,750	410,200	49,455	75,210	13,715
Yukon							
1981	7,590	4,975	1,000	3,975	1,160	985	465
1971	5,105	3,655	860	2,795	150	1,210	90
Northwest Territories							
1981	11,530	8,975	2,495	6,475	415	1,715	425
1971	7,585	4,580	1,280	3,300	55	2,600	355

1981 figures are based on a 20% sample, and 1971 figures are based on a 33 1/3% sample.

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

Occupied Private Dwellings by Principal Heating Fuel — Advance Information

Between the 1971 and 1981 censuses, the number of private households using oil or kerosene as a principal heating fuel fell by almost one-fifth (18.6%) despite increasing in Prince Edward Island (22.7%), Nova Scotia (18.7%), the Yukon (20.3%) and the Northwest Territories (55.4%). The consumption of piped or bottled gas was up, particularly in provinces west of Quebec (65.1%). Nova Scotia also reported an increase in the number of households using bottled gas as a principal heating fuel; it rose from 1,650 in 1971 to 2,980 in 1981, or 80.6%. In 1981, however, only 1.1% of the private households in this province used this commodity as a principal fuel. At the national level, electricity enjoyed a spectacular rise in popularity (468.5%).

Further 1981 Census data on principal heating fuel will be published in Catalogue Nos. 92-932 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-937 to 93-948 (Subprovincial Areas).

Occupied Private Dwellings by Principal Heating Fuel, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981 and 1971

	Total Occupied Private Dwellings	Principal Heating Fuel			
		Oil or Kerosene	Piped or Bottled Gas	Electricity	Other
Canada					
1981	8,281,535	2,802,220	3,132,155	2,005,100	342,055
1971	6,030,805	3,441,220	1,935,570	352,705	301,315
Newfoundland					
1981	148,420	76,290	80	50,100	21,945
1971	110,185	90,710	80	4,815	14,580
Prince Edward Island					
1981	37,660	29,735	110	1,050	6,765
1971	27,785	24,240	135	170	3,240
Nova Scotia					
1981	273,195	205,410	2,980	30,640	34,165
1971	206,920	173,050	1,650	5,170	27,050
New Brunswick					
1981	214,915	128,745	810	52,290	33,075
1971	157,235	132,875	1,335	3,780	19,250
Quebec					
1981	2,172,855	1,007,415	150,040	950,445	64,950
1971	1,603,680	1,271,295	127,900	126,700	77,785
Ontario					
1981	2,969,785	942,835	1,412,505	526,630	87,815
1971	2,225,210	1,201,140	825,155	134,870	64,050
Manitoba					
1981	357,985	56,800	195,445	91,245	14,490
1971	287,915	92,910	156,720	19,325	18,970
Saskatchewan					
1981	332,710	63,880	234,205	23,640	10,985
1971	267,615	87,600	161,765	2,270	15,970
Alberta					
1981	758,240	22,595	674,435	49,480	11,730
1971	464,240	43,705	387,910	5,945	26,690
British Columbia					
1981	996,640	254,245	460,950	227,645	53,800
1971	667,325	313,600	272,460	49,455	31,820
Yukon					
1981	7,585	4,835	120	1,275	1,355
1971	5,105	4,020	85	150	855
Northwest Territories					
1981	11,530	9,440	470	655	965
1971	7,585	6,075	385	55	1,060

1981 figures are based on a 20% sample, and 1971 figures are based on a 33 1/3% sample.

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

Population 5 Years and Over Showing Mobility Status and Place of Residence in 1976 — Advance Information

Mobility status data from the 1981 Census of Canada show that 52.4% of the population five years of age and over occupied the same dwelling of residence that they occupied five years earlier (non-movers) while 47.6% resided in different dwellings (movers). Comparable figures from previous censuses are: 1961 Census — 54.6% and 45.4%; 1971 Census — 52.6% and 47.4%; 1976 Census — 51.5% and 48.5%. Comparison of the 1981 results with those from the 1976, 1971 and 1961 Censuses reveals a reversal in a trend which until the 1981 Census had seen a steady decrease in the number of non-movers and a corresponding increase in the number of movers.

Movers who were classified as non-migrants (i.e. they did not cross a municipal boundary when moving) constituted 24.9% of the population five years of age and over, up from 23.5% in 1976. Migrants (those who did cross a municipal boundary when moving) made up 22.7% of the population, down from 25.1% in 1976. Most migrants moved within the same province — 15.1% in 1981 compared to 16.5% in 1976. The proportion migrating from one province to another increased from 4.3% in 1976 to 5.1% in 1981. Migrants residing outside Canada five years previously decreased to 2.5% in 1981 from 3.4% in 1976.

More information on the mobility status of Canadians from the 1981 Census will appear in *Volume 1, National Series Mobility Status (92-907)* as well as in numerous user summary tapes and microfiche to be released later this year.

Population 5 Years and Over Showing Mobility Status and Place of Residence in 1976, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981

Residence in 1981	Population 5 Years and Over	Non-movers	Total	Non-migrants ¹	Movers				
					Total	From Same Province	Migrants ²		
							From Different Province		
							Total	Nfld.	P.E.I.
Canada	22,280,070	11,672,825	10,607,250	5,538,795	5,068,450	3,371,725	1,140,530	38,265	9,950
Nfld.	514,100	349,435	164,665	92,570	72,100	51,100	18,430	—	250
P.E.I.	111,430	71,905	39,525	18,995	20,535	9,360	9,945	555	—
N.S.	777,220	471,365	305,860	167,995	137,860	75,005	54,455	6,085	2,375
N.B.	635,255	387,610	247,640	137,690	109,950	61,095	41,460	2,165	1,375
Que.	5,892,250	3,254,360	2,637,885	1,492,795	1,145,090	999,080	61,310	1,420	180
Ont.	7,932,965	4,214,605	3,718,365	1,993,140	1,725,225	1,229,385	250,575	13,255	2,240
Man.	936,215	512,915	423,300	258,190	165,110	86,670	54,030	1,445	185
Sask.	874,400	486,430	387,970	195,135	192,840	118,170	63,395	705	215
Alta.	2,024,345	810,005	1,214,340	522,370	691,970	279,660	336,830	8,835	2,360
B.C.	2,520,955	1,093,955	1,426,995	641,175	785,825	456,830	234,550	3,085	670
Yukon	20,935	6,270	14,665	6,110	8,555	1,440	6,675	170	40
N.W.T.	40,005	13,970	26,035	12,635	13,400	3,935	8,885	545	55

Residence in 1981	Movers										From Outside Canada
	Migrants										
	From Different Province										
	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	
Canada	62,875	49,965	203,035	328,640	97,620	69,220	139,180	123,620	7,220	10,940	556,200
Nfld.	3,135	1,320	1,465	9,720	715	175	765	595	45	250	2,560
P.E.I.	1,950	1,600	920	3,310	115	230	655	515	40	50	1,230
N.S.	—	8,915	6,150	20,930	1,900	805	3,600	3,370	125	195	8,405
N.B.	8,460	—	10,195	13,995	1,030	515	1,825	1,735	80	75	7,405
Que.	2,995	6,370	—	39,385	1,800	775	2,990	4,750	70	585	84,700
Ont.	20,060	13,715	123,710	—	17,850	6,775	24,675	26,675	570	1,055	245,265
Man.	1,960	1,425	4,260	21,745	—	7,375	8,110	7,025	105	435	24,410
Sask.	1,490	925	2,385	13,140	13,525	—	19,860	10,140	285	720	11,275
Alta.	14,590	11,180	31,305	126,730	34,640	35,035	—	65,410	1,900	4,845	75,485
B.C.	7,615	4,135	21,755	75,825	24,880	16,665	73,865	—	3,835	2,215	94,450
Yukon	140	110	330	1,395	300	280	1,110	2,285	—	515	445
N.W.T.	480	270	550	2,460	860	640	1,725	1,130	165	—	580

¹ Non-migrants: movers who, on Census Day, were living in the same census subdivision (CSD) they resided in five years earlier.

² Migrants: movers who, on Census Day, were residing in a different CSD within Canada than they resided in five years earlier or who were living outside Canada five years earlier.

Population 5 Years and Over Showing Internal Migration by Mother Tongue — Advance Information

In 1981 only two provinces, Alberta and British Columbia, showed a net population gain because of internal migration. British Columbia's population increase due to internal migration over the period 1976 to 1981 was somewhat larger than the corresponding gain recorded during the previous five-year period 1971 to 1976. Alberta's population gain due to internal migration during the period 1976 to 1981, however, was more than three times the gain Alberta experienced during the period 1971 to 1976. Prince Edward Island showed a marginal loss during the period 1976 to 1981 while the remaining provinces and territories all had noteworthy losses, with Quebec leading the way with a net loss of 141,700.

When the effect of net internal migration is analyzed in relative terms (e.g., as a percentage of the 1976 total population of a given province or territory), one finds that the Northwest Territories had the largest relative population loss at 5% of the 1976 population, followed by Manitoba and Newfoundland at 4.4% and 3.6%, respectively. Alberta's net gain represents 11% of that province's 1976 population.

Inclusion of mother tongue in the analysis of net internal migration patterns during the period 1976 to 1981 reveals the following interesting features:

- Internal migration increased Alberta's 1976 French mother tongue population by 15,120, a 34% increase since 1976.
- Newfoundland's net loss of 655 people due to internal migration whose mother tongue is French represents almost 24% of Newfoundland's 1976 French mother tongue population.
- Internal migration decreased Quebec's English and French mother tongue population by 106,310 and 18,060, respectively. Relative to their corresponding 1976 populations, these net losses represent roughly 13% and 1%, respectively.

More information on the mobility status of Canadians from the 1981 Census will appear in *Volume 1, National Series Mobility Status* (92-907) as well as in numerous user summary tapes and microfiche to be released later this year.

Net Internal Migration for the Population 5 Years and Over by Mother Tongue, for Provinces and Territories

1971-1976 and 1976-1981

	1971-1976 ¹			1976-1981		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
Newfoundland	19,875	26,665	-6,790	18,430	38,265	-19,835
English	18,800	24,875	-6,075	17,635	36,280	-18,645
French	715	1,270	-555	520	1,175	-655
Other	360	520	-160	280	815	-535
Prince Edward Island	11,510	9,110	2,400	9,945	9,950	-5
English	10,785	8,450	2,335	9,230	9,395	-165
French	555	520	35	555	435	120
Other	170	140	30	155	120	35
Nova Scotia	55,410	50,145	5,265	54,460	62,880	-8,420
English	51,045	46,395	4,650	49,420	57,905	-8,485
French	3,040	2,650	390	3,575	3,065	510
Other	1,325	1,100	225	1,460	1,910	-450
New Brunswick	46,560	37,400	9,160	41,460	49,965	-8,505
English	35,415	29,395	6,020	31,150	38,920	-7,770
French	10,325	7,235	3,090	9,380	9,965	-585
Other	820	770	50	930	1,080	-150
Quebec	79,060	138,475	-59,415	61,305	203,035	-141,760
English	39,515	89,595	-50,080	25,220	131,530	-106,310
French	35,225	39,105	-3,880	31,880	49,940	-18,060
Other	4,320	9,775	-5,455	4,215	21,565	-17,350
Ontario	202,455	254,565	-52,110	250,570	328,640	-78,070
English	159,540	205,295	-45,755	195,320	266,655	-71,335
French	28,965	33,580	-4,615	31,910	33,940	-2,030
Other	13,950	15,690	-1,740	23,345	28,045	-4,700
Manitoba	56,710	83,195	-26,485	54,030	97,620	-43,590
English	48,070	71,220	-23,150	45,490	81,495	-36,005
French	3,050	3,850	-800	3,150	3,985	-835
Other	5,590	8,125	-2,535	5,390	12,140	-6,750
Saskatchewan	52,200	82,235	-30,035	63,390	69,220	-5,830
English	45,600	72,470	-26,870	54,755	61,095	-6,340
French	1,195	2,305	-390	2,780	1,850	930
Other	4,685	7,460	-2,775	5,855	6,275	-420
Alberta	173,980	112,380	61,600	336,830	139,180	197,650
English	155,295	98,450	56,845	286,755	121,245	165,510
French	6,225	3,340	2,885	19,655	4,535	15,120
Other	12,460	10,590	1,870	30,415	13,400	17,015
British Columbia	195,955	100,600	95,355	234,550	123,615	110,935
English	169,545	88,665	80,880	198,650	107,045	91,605
French	7,750	3,890	3,860	10,330	4,820	5,510
Other	18,660	8,045	10,615	25,570	11,755	13,815
Yukon	6,250	5,860	390	6,675	7,220	-545
English	5,805	5,320	485	6,000	6,370	-370
French	165	195	-30	255	265	-10
Other	280	345	-65	415	590	-175
Northwest Territories	8,845	8,185	660	8,885	10,940	-2,055
English	7,700	7,000	700	7,530	9,225	-1,695
French	490	470	20	540	560	-20
Other	655	715	-60	815	1,160	-345

¹ Excludes 'not stated' category for previous province of residence and for mother tongue.

Population 15 Years and Over, Showing Highest Level of Schooling — Advance Information

The accompanying table shows the changing distribution, over the 1971-1976-1981 period, of the population according to the highest level of schooling attained. At the Canada level, the shift in the distribution entails a gradual decline in the number of persons with less than grade nine schooling and a corresponding increase in those with grades nine to 13, and those with a university degree. The increase in the latter category is more pronounced as the number of university degree holders more than doubled in the 1971-1981 decade.

At the same time, the decline in the number of persons with less than grade nine schooling amounted to slightly less than one million persons. The Census estimates that slightly over four million persons or about one-fifth of the population have not attained a level of schooling which some experts consider to be a minimal level of educational ability needed to function in our word-oriented information society. It should, however, be noted that a large proportion of this population consists of groups of persons whose schooling was cut short by external circumstances (e.g., wars and depression).

One indication of the progression in the level of schooling distribution in Canada over the 1971-1976-1981 period is the ratio of the number of persons with less than grade nine to those with a university degree. In 1971, the ratio was 7.0:1, in 1976 it was 4.1:1 and in 1981 it had reached 2.7:1. In other words, if this ratio is indicative of an "educational gap", then it would seem that this gap has been consistently narrowing over the past decade. This situation prevails across the provinces and territories, to a greater or lesser degree. Province to province comparisons are not really appropriate for the less than grade nine category since there are substantial inter-provincial variations in the levels of elementary-secondary school grades. Within province comparisons over the years are valid, and the estimates show a steadily declining trend line in this category across all the provinces. The university degree category is comparable across provinces, but does not always reflect provincially indigenous educational production, as economic migration factors play a large part in the geographic location of highly-educated manpower. Thus in 1981, the census estimates show that Alberta had the highest proportion of its population with university degrees (9.6%). Ontario was second in percentage with 9.0% in 1981.

The remaining tables on education show various other aspects of the 1981 Census schooling information. More detailed information is scheduled to be published beginning in the summer of 1983 in Catalogue Nos. 92-914 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-925 to 93-936 (Subprovincial Areas).

Population 15 Years and Over¹, Showing Highest Level of Schooling, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1971, 1976 and 1981

Province	Census year	Non-inmate population 15 years and over		Highest level of schooling					
				Less than Grade 9		Grades 9-13		University degree	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Canada	1971	15,052,530	100.0	5,014,620	33.3	9,319,140	61.9	718,775	4.8
	1976	16,890,350	100.0	4,505,865	26.7	11,298,110	66.9	1,086,370	6.4
	1981	18,609,285	100.0	4,069,190	21.9	13,049,920	70.1	1,490,185	8.0
Nfld.	1971	326,810	100.0	146,775	44.9	173,080	53.0	6,955	2.1
	1976	367,185	100.0	137,685	37.5	215,955	58.8	13,545	3.7
	1981	396,485	100.0	125,550	31.7	252,475	63.7	18,460	4.7
P.E.I.	1971	75,410	100.0	28,475	37.8	44,520	59.0	2,405	3.2
	1976	83,775	100.0	25,585	30.5	53,910	64.4	4,280	5.1
	1981	90,825	100.0	22,905	25.2	62,415	68.7	5,505	6.1
N.S.	1971	544,135	100.0	176,220	32.4	345,400	63.5	22,510	4.1
	1976	598,425	100.0	155,230	25.9	407,365	68.1	35,830	6.0
	1981	641,495	100.0	140,845	22.0	453,395	70.7	47,255	7.4
N.B.	1971	428,605	100.0	181,305	42.3	232,760	54.3	14,540	3.4
	1976	478,600	100.0	167,250	34.9	288,355	60.2	23,000	4.8
	1981	515,945	100.0	155,195	30.1	329,635	63.9	31,115	6.0
Que.	1971	4,208,270	100.0	1,778,720	42.3	2,236,550	53.1	193,000	4.6
	1976	4,628,825	100.0	1,573,035	34.0	2,803,065	60.6	252,725	5.5
	1981	4,975,830	100.0	1,411,265	28.4	3,213,700	64.6	350,860	7.1
Ont.	1971	5,441,965	100.0	1,583,340	29.1	3,572,705	65.6	285,920	5.3
	1976	6,117,135	100.0	1,437,245	23.5	4,228,670	69.1	451,220	7.4
	1981	6,649,725	100.0	1,282,760	19.3	4,769,115	71.7	597,855	9.0
Man.	1971	694,910	100.0	229,315	33.0	433,585	62.4	32,005	4.6
	1976	747,005	100.0	205,125	27.5	493,875	66.1	48,005	6.4
	1981	775,940	100.0	182,330	23.5	536,000	69.1	57,610	7.4
Sask.	1971	639,185	100.0	232,165	36.3	384,370	60.1	22,650	3.5
	1976	662,945	100.0	198,655	30.0	432,365	65.2	31,930	4.8
	1981	718,035	100.0	177,075	24.7	496,935	69.2	44,030	6.1
Alta.	1971	1,098,375	100.0	272,805	24.8	765,445	69.7	60,120	5.5
	1976	1,316,485	100.0	248,585	18.9	969,205	73.6	98,695	7.5
	1981	1,672,620	100.0	239,140	14.3	1,273,485	76.1	160,000	9.6
B.C.	1971	1,563,095	100.0	372,370	23.8	1,113,275	71.2	77,445	5.0
	1976	1,848,610	100.0	343,800	18.6	1,380,210	74.7	124,600	6.7
	1981	2,125,735	100.0	318,080	15.0	1,633,870	76.9	173,790	8.2
Yukon	1971	12,000	100.0	2,995	25.0	8,525	71.0	480	4.0
	1976	15,290	100.0	2,840	18.6	11,460	75.0	990	6.5
	1981	16,990	100.0	2,490	14.6	12,980	76.4	1,520	8.9
N.W.T.	1971	19,780	100.0	10,125	51.2	8,920	45.1	735	3.7
	1976	26,075	100.0	10,840	41.6	13,685	52.5	1,555	6.0
	1981	29,665	100.0	11,565	39.0	15,920	53.7	2,180	7.4

¹ Excluding Inmates.

Population 15 Years and Over, Showing Highest Level of Schooling — Advance Information

This table shows a slightly different level of schooling breakdown than in the previous table. Here the emphasis is upon the distribution of the population along four main dimensions: elementary-secondary schooling (and no further schooling); other non-university only; university only; and both university and other non-university education. These figures indicate that almost two-thirds of the population do not have schooling beyond the elementary-secondary level. Almost 20% of the population have "other non-university education only" which refers to post-secondary non-university institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs (general and professional) and institutes of technology, as well as to other educational sectors such as private trade and vocational schools and federal government manpower training programs (where secondary school graduation is not necessarily a requirement.) The remaining two categories show that 1.7 million persons (9.0%) had university schooling only, and 1.3 million persons (6.9%) had both university and other non-university education. The provincial variations in the percentages show that the Yukon had the highest proportion of its population with schooling beyond the elementary-secondary level with 45.8%; Alberta follows with 41.5%, and British Columbia with 40.4%.

Population 15 Years and Over*, Showing Highest Level of Schooling, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

Province		Non-inmate Population 15 Years and Over	Highest Level of Schooling			
			Elementary- Secondary Only	Other Non- university Only ¹	University Only	University and Other Non- university ²
Canada	N	18,609,285	11,973,750	3,666,335	1,679,100	1,290,100
	%	100.0	64.3	19.7	9.0	6.9
Nfld.	N	396,485	283,965	64,710	33,145	14,660
	%	100.0	71.6	16.3	8.4	3.7
P.E.I.	N	90,825	59,845	16,480	9,360	5,140
	%	100.0	65.9	18.1	10.3	5.7
N.S.	N	641,495	421,180	121,625	66,095	32,595
	%	100.0	65.7	19.0	10.3	5.1
N.B.	N	515,945	363,195	83,990	46,795	21,965
	%	100.0	70.4	16.3	9.1	4.3
Que.	N	4,975,825	3,341,045	963,845	262,640	408,295
	%	100.0	67.1	19.4	5.3	8.2
Ont.	N	6,649,725	4,231,535	1,294,575	680,185	443,430
	%	100.0	63.6	19.5	10.2	6.7
Man.	N	775,940	515,915	135,820	79,750	44,450
	%	100.0	66.5	17.5	10.3	5.7
Sask.	N	718,040	482,070	126,135	72,835	37,000
	%	100.0	67.1	17.6	10.1	5.2
Alta.	N	1,672,625	978,620	385,805	196,040	112,160
	%	100.0	58.5	23.1	11.7	6.7
B.C.	N	2,125,735	1,267,250	463,510	227,695	167,275
	%	100.0	59.6	21.8	10.7	7.9
Yukon	N	16,985	9,200	4,380	2,020	1,385
	%	100.0	54.2	25.8	11.9	8.1
N.W.T.	N	29,665	19,930	5,455	2,540	1,740
	%	100.0	67.2	18.4	8.6	5.9

* Excluding inmates.

¹ Includes years of schooling at community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs (general and professional), private trade schools or private business colleges, diploma schools of nursing etc.² Includes persons with both university and other non-university schooling.

Population 15 Years and Over, Showing Years of University and Other Non-university Education — Advance Information

The accompanying table displays the distribution of the actual number of years of schooling at both the university and the other non-university levels. The Canada level percentage distributions demonstrate that for persons reporting university years, the modal category is four years or more, whereas for other non-university the modal category is two years. Furthermore, for persons with one year or less than one year of these types of schooling, the number with other non-university outnumbers those with university by about three to one. By contrast only 2.4% of the population had four years or more of other non-university education, compared to 6.8% with four years or more of university. These figures thus indicate that, quantitatively, persons with university schooling have on the whole over twice the amount of schooling of those with other non-university, even though the latter outnumber the former by about five to three. One of the main factors underlying these distributions is that the university sector not only requires more schooling to attain undergraduate completion (three-four years), but also is structured to allow for continuing one's education to further levels (e.g., master's, doctorate and post-doctoral studies). On the other hand, the non-university sector is not structured to allow for graduating students to further their studies at higher levels of learning within the non-university sector. The non-university sector, however, does provide the means to proceed to the under-graduate university sector via university transfer programs such as in Alberta and British Columbia, and CEGEP (general) programs in Quebec.

Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over*, by Years of University and Years of Other Non-university Education, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

Province	Total	Years of university						Subtotal some university
		None	Less than one year	One year	Two years	Three years	Four years or more	
Canada	100	84.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	6.8	16.0
Nfld.	100	87.9	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.2	5.3	12.1
P.E.I.	100	84.0	2.2	3.7	2.4	1.4	6.2	16.0
N.S.	100	84.6	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	6.7	15.4
N.B.	100	86.7	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.4	6.0	13.3
Que.	100	86.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.9	5.0	13.5
Ont.	100	83.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.9	7.4	16.9
Man.	100	84.0	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	6.5	16.0
Sask.	100	84.7	2.5	2.4	2.7	1.8	5.8	15.3
Alta.	100	81.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	9.0	18.4
B.C.	100	81.4	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.2	8.2	18.6
Yukon	100	80.0	2.7	2.7	3.6	2.4	8.6	20.0
N.W.T.	100	85.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	6.6	14.4

Province	Total	Years of other non-university education						Subtotal some non-university
		None	Less than one year	One year	Two years	Three years	Four years or more	
Canada	100	73.4	6.2	6.7	6.9	4.4	2.4	26.6
Nfld.	100	80.0	5.1	8.7	2.9	2.2	1.2	20.0
P.E.I.	100	76.2	5.5	8.2	5.8	3.2	1.1	23.8
N.S.	100	76.0	4.9	8.3	6.1	3.0	1.7	24.0
N.B.	100	79.5	5.1	8.2	4.0	2.2	1.0	20.5
Que.	100	72.4	3.2	5.9	9.9	6.0	2.5	27.6
Ont.	100	73.9	6.6	6.9	6.1	4.2	2.3	26.1
Man.	100	76.8	7.9	6.6	4.4	2.6	1.7	23.2
Sask.	100	77.3	8.3	6.4	4.1	2.6	1.3	22.7
Alta.	100	70.2	8.5	6.7	7.0	4.0	3.5	29.8
B.C.	100	70.3	9.6	6.7	6.2	4.0	3.2	29.7
Yukon	100	66.1	10.5	9.3	7.7	3.6	2.9	33.9
N.W.T.	100	75.7	7.7	5.6	5.8	2.9	2.4	24.3

* Excluding inmates.

Population 15 Years and Over, Showing Highest Degree, Certificate or Diploma — Advance Information

The 1981 census schooling data are shown in this table from the point of view of completed highest degree, certificate or diploma attained. For Canada as a whole, 51.1% of the non-inmate population had no degree, certificate or diploma. Therefore approximately one out of two persons in Canada had attained at least one degree, certificate or diploma. There were 19.4% with secondary school graduation (and no higher degrees or certificates), 10.6% with a trades certificate or diploma and 9.0% with an other non-university certificate or diploma. About one in 10 persons had a university certificate, diploma or degree. The most frequent university qualification was the bachelor's degree with 970,640 persons or 5.2% of the population with this level of scholastic attainment. In addition there were 324,850 persons with a certificate or diploma below the bachelor level and 171,800 persons with a university degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry. Finally there were 222,130 persons with master's degrees, which was about four times as many as persons with earned doctorates (55,960).

The province-to-province variation in qualifications exhibits a fairly small range generally for university degrees and certificates. Alberta had the highest percentage of its population with bachelor's degrees (6.8%), while Ontario had the highest with master's degrees and doctorates (1.8%). The provincial variation in secondary school graduation certificates is quite large, ranging from a high of 23.4% in Quebec to 11.0% in the Northwest Territories. Separate data for trades certificate only are shown in the following table.

Population 15 Years and Over*, Showing Highest Degree, Certificate or Diploma, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

	Non-inmate Population 15 Years and Over		No Degree, Certificate or Diploma		Non-university									
					Secondary School Graduation Certificate		Trades Certificate or Diploma		Other Non-university Certificate or Diploma					
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Canada	18,609,285	100.0	9,517,000	51.1	3,617,450	19.4	1,976,775	10.6	1,683,025	9.0				
Nfld.	396,485	100.0	246,055	62.1	56,220	14.2	52,085	13.1	16,865	4.3				
P.E.I.	90,825	100.0	53,490	58.9	12,475	13.7	10,370	11.4	7,300	8.0				
N.S.	641,495	100.0	368,990	57.5	79,610	12.4	89,060	13.9	45,730	7.1				
N.B.	515,950	100.0	306,690	59.4	79,715	15.4	51,755	10.0	38,290	7.4				
Que.	4,975,830	100.0	2,397,570	48.2	1,162,275	23.4	506,100	10.2	458,195	9.2				
Ont.	6,649,725	100.0	3,358,155	50.5	1,305,840	19.6	656,140	9.9	637,950	9.6				
Man.	775,940	100.0	463,615	59.7	109,940	14.2	69,130	8.9	62,950	8.1				
Sask.	718,035	100.0	434,970	60.6	97,725	13.6	69,440	9.7	52,625	7.3				
Alta.	1,672,620	100.0	822,160	49.2	298,225	17.8	203,455	12.2	161,770	9.7				
B.C.	2,125,735	100.0	1,039,235	48.9	409,130	19.2	263,265	12.4	197,550	9.3				
Yukon	16,985	100.0	7,585	44.7	3,035	17.9	2,790	16.4	1,695	10.0				
N.W.T.	29,665	100.0	18,495	62.3	3,260	11.0	3,190	10.8	2,120	7.1				

	University											
	Certificate or Diploma Below Bachelor Level		Bachelor's Degree(s)		Certificate or Diploma Above Bachelor Level		Degree in Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Medicine or Optometry		Master's Degree(s)		Earned Doctorate	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Canada	324,850	1.7	970,640	5.2	171,800	0.9	69,660	0.4	222,130	1.2	55,960	0.3
Nfld.	6,805	1.7	13,115	3.3	1,160	0.3	1,030	0.3	2,525	0.6	635	0.2
P.E.I.	1,680	1.8	3,850	4.2	485	0.5	300	0.3	720	0.8	150	0.2
N.S.	10,845	1.7	29,920	4.7	6,030	0.9	2,270	0.4	7,270	1.1	1,770	0.3
N.B.	8,380	1.6	21,905	4.2	3,290	0.6	1,145	0.2	3,955	0.8	820	0.2
Que.	100,830	2.0	217,115	4.4	47,225	0.9	19,105	0.4	54,790	1.1	12,625	0.3
Ont.	93,795	1.4	385,575	5.8	67,390	1.0	25,860	0.4	95,170	1.4	23,855	0.4
Man.	12,700	1.6	37,365	4.8	8,575	1.1	2,670	0.3	6,825	0.9	2,175	0.3
Sask.	19,245	2.7	31,940	4.4	3,640	0.5	2,065	0.3	4,800	0.7	1,590	0.2
Alta.	27,015	1.6	114,510	6.8	13,590	0.8	6,005	0.4	20,300	1.2	5,595	0.3
B.C.	42,765	2.0	112,830	5.3	19,970	0.9	9,075	0.4	25,230	1.2	6,690	0.3
Yukon	360	2.1	1,005	5.9	170	1.0	70	0.4	255	1.5	15	0.1
N.W.T.	430	1.4	1,520	5.1	280	0.9	65	0.2	285	1.0	35	0.1

* Excluding inmates.

Population 15 Years and Over, Showing 1971 Vocational Training and 1981 Trades Certificate or Diploma — Advance Information

The 1981 trades certificate data shown in this table supplement the trades certificate data shown in the previous table by indicating all persons with trades certificate regardless of whether they hold higher qualifications. In addition, the trades certificate data are disaggregated according to the highest grade of elementary or secondary school attended. The table also shows the 1971 vocational training data according to the same categories. Generally, the two sets of figures for 1971 and 1981 reflect the educational stock of persons who have attained some form of vocational or trades qualifications. The two concepts of vocational and trade are not, however, synonymous. The 1971 vocational training concept is generally broader in that it explicitly relates to both vocational and apprenticeship courses, but its vocational component is definitionally restricted to full-time courses of three months duration or longer. By contrast, the 1981 trades concept, although it entails both apprenticeship (journeyman's) and vocational training, stipulates only that the minimal entrance requirements could be less than secondary school graduation.

With these qualifications in mind, data for 1971 and 1981 can be compared on a very general level. The table thus indicates that while the absolute magnitude of this educational stock appeared to expand from 1.97 million in 1971 to 2.27 million in 1981, the group as a proportion of the population declined from 13.1% in 1971 to 12.2% in 1981. However, it would appear that the 1981 group had attained a higher level of secondary schooling compared to the 1971 group, the percentage with grades 11-13 rising from 7.8% in 1971 to 8.2% in 1981. The province-to-province breakdown reveals some interesting trends. The Eastern provinces all showed increasing percentages of persons with trade/vocational certificates, with Newfoundland exhibiting over a 100% increase. All of the remaining provinces and territories showed declining percentages, with Manitoba the only province manifesting a decline in absolute numbers as well as in proportion.

Population 15 Years and Over*, Showing Vocational Training in 1971, and Trades Certificate or Diploma in 1981, by Highest Grade, Canada, Provinces and Territories**

Province		1971				1981			
		Non-inmate Population 15 Years and Over	Vocational Training			Non-inmate Population 15 Years and Over	Trades Certificate		
			Total	Highest Grade ¹			Total	Highest Grade ¹	
				Less than Grade 11	Grades 11-13			Less than Grade 11	Grades 11-13
Canada	N	15,052,530	1,967,990	798,310	1,169,680	18,609,285	2,269,100	738,920	1,530,185
	%	100.0	13.1	5.3	7.8	100.0	12.2	4.0	8.2
Nfld.	N	326,810	28,450	9,575	18,885	396,485	57,870	13,985	43,875
	%	100.0	8.7	2.9	5.8	100.0	14.6	3.5	11.1
P.E.I.	N	75,410	8,020	4,360	3,665	90,825	11,570	4,575	6,995
	%	100.0	10.6	5.8	4.9	100.0	12.7	5.0	7.7
N.S.	N	544,135	67,225	28,900	38,325	641,495	97,875	35,185	62,690
	%	100.0	12.4	5.3	7.0	100.0	15.3	5.5	9.8
N.B.	N	428,605	48,070	21,005	27,065	515,950	58,475	22,290	36,185
	%	100.0	11.2	4.9	6.3	100.0	11.3	4.3	7.0
Que.	N	4,208,270	500,155	239,280	260,880	4,975,830	561,780	182,625	379,155
	%	100.0	11.9	5.7	6.2	100.0	11.3	3.7	7.6
Ont.	N	5,441,965	715,675	281,445	434,230	6,649,725	772,360	263,810	508,550
	%	100.0	13.2	5.2	8.0	100.0	11.6	4.0	7.6
Man.	N	694,910	92,040	34,845	57,200	775,940	79,830	27,875	51,955
	%	100.0	13.2	5.0	8.2	100.0	10.3	3.6	6.7
Sask.	N	639,185	69,510	25,355	44,150	718,040	78,700	25,975	52,725
	%	100.0	10.9	4.0	6.9	100.0	11.0	3.6	7.3
Alta.	N	1,098,375	173,810	59,785	114,030	1,672,625	235,735	70,900	164,835
	%	100.0	15.8	5.4	10.4	100.0	14.1	4.2	9.9
B.C.	N	1,563,095	259,880	91,685	168,195	2,125,730	307,990	89,195	218,795
	%	100.0	16.6	5.9	10.8	100.0	14.5	4.2	10.3
Yukon	N	12,000	2,415	925	1,490	16,990	3,290	1,070	2,220
	%	100.0	20.1	7.7	12.4	100.0	19.4	6.3	13.1
N.W.T.	N	19,780	2,740	1,165	1,570	29,670	3,635	1,435	2,200
	%	100.0	13.9	5.9	7.9	100.0	12.2	4.8	7.4

* Excluding inmates.

** Includes all trades certificates reported regardless of other qualifications; this holds also for vocational training in 1971.

¹ Refers to highest grade of elementary-secondary school attended regardless of whether higher levels of schooling were attained.

Population 15-24 Years of Age Showing School Attendance — Advance Information

This table shows the number and the proportion of the 15-24 year age group attending school full-time, part-time and not attending. Full-time and part-time attendance refers to attendance during the period between September 1980 and June 3, 1981. Of those not attending, a proportion have completed their university or their other non-university schooling. Of those attending at the university level, a number had completed under-graduate studies and were studying for graduate degrees or certificates. Slightly over half of the 15-24 year age group were not attending school; 42.1% were attending full-time and 5.8% part-time. The full-time figure for males was slightly higher than for females (43.3% to 40.9%).

In total there were two million persons aged 15-24 years attending school full-time in Canada during the 1980-81 school year. There were 270,750 persons attending school part-time during the same period. Attendance rates were generally lower in the Western provinces, while Ontario and Prince Edward Island exhibited the highest full-time rates. In terms of part-time rates, British Columbia was the highest of all provinces with 8.0% of the 15-24 year age group attending school part-time; Alberta followed with a 6.6% rate.

As far as the population 25 years and over (not shown in this table) is concerned, 92.7% were not attending school in 1981, compared to 1.6% (220,000) attending full-time and 5.8% (806,000) attending part-time. In 1976, there were 1.3% (157,000) of the same age group attending school full-time, and 4.6% (679,000) attending part-time.

Population 15 to 24 Years of Age*, by Sex, Showing School Attendance, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

Province and sex		Non-inmate Population 15-24 years		School Attendance					
				Not Attending		Attending Full-time		Attending Part-time	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Canada	T.	4,638,000	100.0	2,416,100	52.1	1,951,150	42.1	270,750	5.8
	M.	2,341,970	100.0	1,193,490	51.0	1,013,165	43.3	135,315	5.8
	F.	2,296,030	100.0	1,222,610	53.2	937,985	40.9	135,435	5.9
Nfld.	T.	113,865	100.0	66,420	58.3	43,220	38.0	4,230	3.7
	M.	56,875	100.0	32,970	58.0	21,785	38.3	2,120	3.7
	F.	56,990	100.0	33,445	58.7	21,435	37.6	2,110	3.7
P.E.I.	T.	23,435	100.0	11,590	49.4	10,880	46.4	970	4.1
	M.	11,775	100.0	5,920	50.3	5,350	45.4	505	4.3
	F.	11,660	100.0	5,665	48.6	5,530	47.4	465	4.0
N.S.	T.	163,485	100.0	85,575	52.3	72,320	44.2	5,590	3.4
	M.	82,665	100.0	42,745	51.7	36,950	44.7	2,970	3.6
	F.	80,815	100.0	42,830	53.0	35,370	43.8	2,620	3.2
N.B.	T.	136,160	100.0	75,570	55.5	56,555	41.5	4,030	3.0
	M.	68,850	100.0	37,730	54.8	28,820	41.9	2,300	3.3
	F.	67,310	100.0	37,845	56.2	27,735	41.2	1,730	2.6
Que.	T.	1,257,790	100.0	661,885	52.6	528,115	42.0	67,785	5.4
	M.	634,560	100.0	325,185	51.2	276,345	43.5	33,030	5.2
	F.	623,230	100.0	336,700	54.0	251,775	40.4	34,755	5.6
Ont.	T.	1,591,690	100.0	755,460	47.5	737,880	46.4	98,350	6.2
	M.	801,295	100.0	368,035	45.9	384,155	47.9	49,105	6.1
	F.	790,395	100.0	387,425	49.0	353,725	44.8	49,245	6.2
Man.	T.	189,265	100.0	104,220	55.1	74,855	39.6	10,190	5.4
	M.	95,185	100.0	51,600	54.2	38,695	40.7	4,885	5.1
	F.	94,080	100.0	52,620	55.9	36,160	38.4	5,300	5.6
Sask.	T.	183,200	100.0	102,740	56.1	71,895	39.2	8,565	4.7
	M.	92,615	100.0	51,980	56.1	36,235	39.1	4,405	4.8
	F.	90,585	100.0	50,765	56.0	35,660	39.4	4,165	4.6
Alta.	T.	476,320	100.0	282,220	59.3	162,485	34.1	31,615	6.6
	M.	245,230	100.0	142,100	57.9	85,580	34.9	17,555	7.2
	F.	231,085	100.0	140,125	60.6	76,905	33.3	14,055	6.1
B.C.	T.	488,515	100.0	260,850	53.4	188,740	38.6	38,925	8.0
	M.	245,635	100.0	130,465	53.1	96,965	39.5	18,200	7.4
	F.	242,880	100.0	130,380	53.7	91,775	37.8	20,725	8.5
Yukon	T.	4,575	100.0	2,830	61.8	1,545	33.7	200	4.4
	M.	2,295	100.0	1,355	59.0	850	37.0	90	4.0
	F.	2,280	100.0	1,475	64.7	695	30.5	110	4.9
N.W.T.	T.	9,705	100.0	6,745	69.5	2,665	27.4	300	3.1
	M.	4,990	100.0	3,415	68.5	1,435	28.8	140	2.8
	F.	4,715	100.0	3,330	70.6	1,230	26.0	160	3.4

* Excluding inmates.

Population 15 Years and Over Showing Labour Force Activity — Advance Information

The 1981 Census data for labour force activity of the non-inmate population 15 years of age and over for Canada show that slightly more than 12,000,000 were in the labour force at the time of the Census. Given the total persons who were 15 years of age or over and therefore of working age, the participation rate for Canada was 64.8%. In addition, in late May 1981, there were approximately 11,168,000 employed persons as well as 886,000 who were unemployed. The unemployment rate was 7.4%.

The participation rate varied between provinces. It was higher than the rate for Canada (64.8%) in the Yukon (76.3%), Alberta (71.7%), Ontario (67.1%) and in British Columbia (65.4%). Newfoundland recorded the lowest rate of all the provinces with 57.1%.

Data are also provided for the largest census division and census subdivision in each province. In all provinces except Prince Edward Island, the participation rates were higher for the largest census division and census subdivision than for the province as a whole. Yellowknife, with a participation rate of 82.7%, and Calgary with one of 75.7% were among the subdivisions with the highest rates.

Labour Force Activity of Non-Inmate Population 15 Years and Over for Canada, Provinces and Territories, and the Largest Census Division and Census Subdivision within Each Province and Territory

1981

	Population 15 Years and Over	Labour Force			Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
		Total	Employed	Unemployed		
Canada	18,609,285	12,054,155	11,167,920	886,235	64.77	7.35
Newfoundland	396,485	226,335	186,720	39,620	57.09	17.51
Division No. 1	171,595	102,955	86,735	16,220	60.00	15.75
St. John's (Division No. 1)	63,540	39,560	34,970	4,590	62.26	11.60
Prince Edward Island	90,825	56,205	49,595	6,610	61.88	11.76
Queens County	45,065	28,740	25,650	3,095	63.77	10.77
Charlottetown (Queens County)	12,530	7,310	6,370	940	58.34	12.86
Nova Scotia	641,490	378,500	340,755	37,740	59.00	9.97
Halifax County	221,860	147,800	136,875	10,925	66.62	7.39
Halifax (Halifax County)	94,705	63,690	59,245	4,440	67.25	6.97
New Brunswick	515,945	300,040	260,985	39,055	58.15	13.02
Westmorland County	82,370	49,150	43,275	5,870	59.67	11.94
Saint John (Saint John County)	61,845	37,555	34,125	3,435	60.72	9.15
Quebec	4,975,830	3,051,045	2,719,545	331,500	61.32	10.87
Île-de-Montréal	1,440,085	905,670	823,595	82,075	62.89	9.06
Montréal (Île-de-Montréal)	820,875	504,005	452,470	51,535	61.40	10.23
Ontario	6,649,725	4,464,050	4,214,985	249,065	67.13	5.58
Toronto Metropolitan Municipality	1,724,920	1,207,560	1,157,675	49,890	70.01	4.13
Toronto (Toronto Metropolitan Municipality)	496,505	343,785	327,610	16,175	69.24	4.70
Manitoba	775,940	501,945	476,355	25,595	64.69	5.10
Division No. 11	442,000	299,320	283,780	15,545	67.72	5.19
Winnipeg (Division No. 11)	442,000	299,325	283,775	15,545	67.72	5.19
Saskatchewan	718,035	454,715	434,170	20,545	63.33	4.52
Division No. 6	150,600	103,100	98,715	4,385	68.46	4.25
Regina (Division No. 6)	122,500	85,995	82,135	3,855	70.20	4.48
Alberta	1,672,625	1,199,970	1,155,650	44,325	71.74	3.69
Division No. 11	577,570	424,380	408,245	16,130	73.48	3.80
Calgary (Division No. 6)	460,360	348,400	337,190	11,210	75.68	3.22
British Columbia	2,125,735	1,389,215	1,299,565	89,645	65.35	6.45
Greater Vancouver Regional District	937,450	634,045	601,520	32,520	67.64	5.13
Vancouver (Greater Vancouver Regional District)	348,640	230,750	217,000	13,745	66.19	5.96
Yukon	16,985	12,960	11,980	980	76.30	7.56
Yukon (Census Division)	16,985	12,960	11,980	980	76.30	7.56
Whitehorse	11,030	8,740	8,170	575	79.24	6.58
Northwest Territories	29,665	19,180	17,615	1,565	64.66	8.16
Fort Smith Region	15,565	11,170	10,505	665	71.76	5.95
Yellowknife (Fort Smith Region)	6,895	5,705	5,485	220	82.74	3.86

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Class of Worker — Advance Information

The 1981 Census data show that on Census Day, slightly more than 11 million Canadians or 92.9% of the labour force aged 15 and over were classified as paid workers. The distribution by sex reveals that a larger proportion of females (95.8%) than males (91.0%) were classed as paid workers. The second largest group was the self-employed, who accounted for 8.8% of the male labour force aged 15 and over and 3.1% of the female labour force of the same age, for a total of 767,000 persons. Unpaid family workers formed the third largest class. Such workers accounted for only 0.6% of labour force participants aged 15 and over (72,000 persons); the majority were females, most of them concentrated in certain provinces and specific industries.

Major interprovincial discrepancies are apparent. Paid workers are over-represented in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, where economic activity is concentrated in major industrial production units or natural resources development, both of which employ large numbers of people.

While in absolute terms the majority of self-employed workers live in Quebec and Ontario, in relative terms some major discrepancies are apparent at the provincial level. Some 6.5% of Canada's labour force aged 15 and over was self-employed in 1981, lower than the corresponding rates for Saskatchewan (17%), Prince Edward Island (11.6%), Manitoba (8.9%) and Alberta (7.4%), and higher than those for Quebec (5.5%), Ontario (5.8%) and British Columbia (5.9%). A large proportion of the self-employed work in agriculture and fishing, explaining the relative preponderance of the Prairie provinces. However, more than half of the self-employed work force is concentrated in Quebec and Ontario.

Some 53,000 unpaid female family workers account for 1.1% of Canada's female labour force aged 15 and over, versus 4.3% in Saskatchewan, 1.9% in Manitoba and 1.6% in Alberta. Conversely, the Ontario and British Columbia percentages are lower than the national average. These discrepancies stem from the fact that a large proportion of unpaid family workers (especially females) work in agriculture, which is more important in the Prairies. The same phenomenon, albeit slightly less pronounced, is characteristic of unpaid male family workers. This class of worker is difficult to measure and a comparison with the Labour Force Survey data suggests it may have been underestimated, so this data should be used with caution.

These data also reveal that the majority of self-employed workers are male while the majority of unpaid family workers are female.

Labour Force 15 Years and Over¹ by Class of Worker and Sex, Canada, Provinces and Territories 1981

	Total			Paid Workers ²			Self-employed ³			Unpaid Family Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Canada	11,877,040	7,080,095	4,796,940	11,037,110	6,440,420	4,596,685	767,985	620,455	147,525	71,940	19,210	52,730
Nfld.	219,630	139,630	80,005	204,200	126,820	77,380	14,870	12,690	2,175	570	120	445
P.E.I.	55,445	33,155	22,285	48,470	27,345	21,125	6,475	5,605	875	500	210	290
N.S.	372,600	228,095	144,505	349,295	209,520	139,775	21,940	18,230	3,710	1,365	345	1,020
N.B.	293,440	179,820	113,615	277,070	167,095	109,975	15,235	12,425	2,810	1,140	305	830
Que.	2,963,320	1,798,630	1,164,690	2,784,480	1,662,485	1,121,995	161,830	131,610	30,215	17,010	4,530	12,480
Ont.	4,420,010	2,569,350	1,850,655	4,144,075	2,367,195	1,776,880	254,880	196,435	58,445	21,050	5,720	15,325
Man.	498,285	293,090	205,200	448,020	253,540	194,480	44,625	37,905	6,725	5,640	1,645	3,990
Sask.	451,135	279,440	171,695	364,330	208,400	155,930	76,860	68,535	8,325	9,945	2,510	7,435
Alta.	1,195,175	722,225	472,955	1,095,640	644,655	450,985	88,935	74,715	14,220	10,600	2,855	7,750
B.C.	1,376,230	817,740	558,490	1,291,105	755,470	535,640	81,045	61,310	19,730	4,080	955	3,120
Yukon	12,855	7,505	5,345	12,125	6,965	5,160	705	535	165	25	5	20
N.W.T.	18,910	11,405	7,505	18,295	10,935	7,360	590	455	130	20	10	15

¹ Excludes unemployed persons 15 years and over who have never worked or who had worked only prior to January 1, 1980.

² Includes self-employed in incorporated companies.

³ Includes self-employed in unincorporated companies only.

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Division — Advance Information

Final labour force figures from the 1981 Census indicate that, over the past decade, the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Industries have shown the greatest increase, growing by 73.5%, nearly twice the rate of growth of the labour force (39.2%). The largest absolute growth has been in the Community, Business and Personal Service Industries, accounting for 1,358,045 extra persons in the labour force out of a total of 3,378,395.

The long decline in the agricultural labour force, begun in the 1930s, has apparently halted, while the downward trend in the Forestry and Fishing and Trapping Industries, evident since the 1950s, has been reversed. The Manufacturing sector, with the lowest increase after Agriculture, now totals only 18.5% of the labour force, down from 19.8% in 1971 and approximately 25% in 1951.

Geographically, growth appears to have been strongest at opposite ends of the country. In only five of the provinces and territories, Newfoundland in the East, Alberta and British Columbia in the West and Yukon and Northwest Territories in the North, has the rate of increase been above the national average. However, in absolute terms, Ontario, with 1,118,470 extra workers, and Quebec, with 817,385, have together contributed well over half the total increase. Noteworthy is the substantial decline of Agriculture in the three Prairie provinces, in sharp contrast to the situation in the rest of the country.

Labour Force 15 Years and Over¹ by Industry Division (Number and Percentage Change), Canada, Provinces and Territories

1971 and 1981

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.
All industries						
1971	8,626,925	147,990	42,995	286,440	223,530	2,169,150
1981	12,005,320	222,470	56,550	378,435	298,010	2,986,535
Percentage change	39.2	50.3	31.5	32.1	33.3	37.7
Agriculture						
1971	481,190	1,175	5,845	7,110	6,665	72,970
1981	481,275	1,360	5,830	8,510	7,260	76,805
Percentage change	0.0	15.7	-0.3	19.7	8.9	5.3
Forestry						
1971	74,380	2,510	110	3,120	6,705	21,915
1981	100,765	3,920	295	4,740	9,235	24,125
Percentage change	35.5	56.2	168.2	51.9	37.7	10.1
Fishing and trapping						
1971	25,440	6,810	2,130	5,590	2,535	1,880
1981	36,865	9,895	2,790	7,445	3,335	2,485
Percentage change	44.9	45.3	31.0	33.2	31.6	32.2
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells						
1971	139,035	4,940	50	6,160	3,185	25,340
1981	210,020	6,610	120	6,520	3,890	30,275
Percentage change	51.1	33.8	140.0	5.8	22.1	19.5
Manufacturing industries						
1971	1,707,330	17,610	4,205	41,260	36,430	501,825
1981	2,219,375	36,270	5,825	54,745	48,165	642,035
Percentage change	30.0	106.0	38.5	32.7	32.2	27.9
Construction industry						
1971	538,225	15,535	2,815	21,530	15,365	119,610
1981	752,370	16,190	4,420	24,185	21,310	149,850
Percentage change	39.8	4.2	57.0	12.3	38.7	25.3
Transportation, communication and other utilities						
1971	671,065	16,405	3,105	23,945	22,595	171,785
1981	935,575	18,775	3,980	29,365	26,575	234,490
Percentage change	39.4	14.4	28.2	22.6	17.6	36.5
Trade						
1971	1,269,290	23,135	5,900	43,485	34,445	294,600
1981	1,957,575	35,870	8,160	63,630	49,165	472,135
Percentage change	54.2	55.0	38.3	46.3	42.7	60.3
Finance, insurance and real estate						
1971	358,060	2,620	855	8,845	5,980	90,570
1981	621,120	6,425	1,605	16,000	10,515	146,320
Percentage change	73.5	145.2	87.7	80.9	75.8	61.6
Community, business and personal service industries						
1971	2,041,390	32,360	9,420	66,335	50,155	521,500
1981	3,399,435	58,985	15,670	106,885	80,130	876,310
Percentage change	66.5	82.3	66.3	61.1	59.8	68.0
Public administration and defence						
1971	639,585	11,805	4,735	38,555	21,880	140,010
1981	886,600	19,325	6,075	44,580	28,110	217,275
Percentage change	38.6	63.7	28.3	15.6	28.5	55.2
Industry unspecified and undefined						
1971	681,945	13,100	3,835	20,520	17,600	207,150
1981	404,335	8,845	1,785	11,840	10,310	114,420
Percentage change	-40.7	-32.5	-53.5	-42.3	-41.4	-44.8

Labour Force 15 Years and Over¹ by Industry Division (Number and Percentage Change), Canada, Provinces and Territories (continued)

1971 and 1981

	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
All industries							
1971	3,354,355	413,920	371,070	688,285	910,090	8,155	10,950
1981	4,472,825	504,100	455,455	1,205,645	1,392,885	13,135	19,270
Percentage change	33.3	21.8	22.7	75.2	53.0	61.1	76.0
Agriculture							
1971	129,910	47,065	100,675	86,705	23,050	10	10
1981	141,630	41,405	85,760	81,030	31,575	85	25
Percentage change	9.0	-12.0	-14.8	-6.5	37.0	750.0	150.0
Forestry							
1971	8,475	705	910	2,070	27,690	70	100
1981	14,385	1,570	1,485	3,835	37,035	70	70
Percentage change	69.7	122.7	63.2	85.3	33.7	0.0	-30.0
Fishing and trapping							
1971	1,425	345	280	210	3,840	25	370
1981	2,425	1,270	215	280	6,460	40	235
Percentage change	70.2	268.1	-23.2	33.3	68.2	60.0	-36.5
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells							
1971	40,545	7,805	7,370	26,595	14,710	1,160	1,175
1981	41,885	6,755	12,730	75,170	22,590	1,330	2,145
Percentage change	3.3	-13.5	72.7	182.6	53.6	14.7	82.6
Manufacturing industries							
1971	819,335	56,945	19,895	62,420	146,925	155	335
1981	1,031,885	68,850	27,390	105,435	198,060	295	420
Percentage change	25.9	20.9	37.7	68.9	34.8	90.3	25.4
Construction industry							
1971	205,785	22,320	17,930	52,430	63,905	555	445
1981	246,075	26,030	30,845	126,335	105,235	910	980
Percentage change	19.6	16.6	72.0	141.0	64.7	64.0	120.2
Transportation, communication and other utilities							
1971	222,015	40,015	27,735	54,540	86,645	1,165	1,115
1981	311,390	50,590	35,760	98,240	122,730	1,590	2,085
Percentage change	40.3	26.4	28.9	80.1	41.6	36.5	87.0
Trade							
1971	497,560	65,210	51,695	104,200	147,270	885	905
1981	730,210	85,215	74,715	198,130	236,560	1,710	2,095
Percentage change	46.8	30.7	44.5	90.1	60.6	93.2	131.5
Finance, insurance and real estate							
1971	155,510	15,810	10,595	25,265	41,730	185	110
1981	254,945	24,815	19,105	64,570	75,635	495	690
Percentage change	63.9	57.0	80.3	155.6	81.2	167.6	527.3
Community, business and personal service industries							
1971	787,255	94,520	81,675	168,485	225,605	1,810	2,270
1981	1,256,660	140,145	118,425	329,985	408,415	3,100	4,725
Percentage change	59.6	48.3	45.0	95.9	81.0	71.3	108.1
Public administration and defence							
1971	247,455	34,010	26,430	54,135	57,065	1,035	2,475
1981	304,290	42,575	34,845	85,990	96,005	2,555	4,970
Percentage change	23.0	25.2	31.8	58.8	68.2	146.9	100.8
Industry unspecified and undefined							
1971	239,095	29,155	25,870	51,230	71,660	1,095	1,635
1981	137,045	14,870	14,190	36,640	52,595	955	825
Percentage change	-42.7	-49.0	-45.1	-28.5	-26.6	-12.8	-49.5

¹ Excludes unemployed persons 15 years and over who have never worked or who had worked only prior to January 1, 1970 or January 1, 1980, as applicable. The 1981 labour force and industry divisions have been defined to be as comparable as feasible with 1971. Data will therefore differ slightly with those defined on a 1981 basis.

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Occupation — Advance Information

Canada's experienced labour force grew 39.2% between 1971 and 1981. Newfoundland, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories all bettered this average at over 50% growth, while Manitoba and Saskatchewan had the smallest increases (around 22%).

The occupational composition of Canada's labour force also reflects sweeping changes characterized by increased specialization in both the scientific and administrative fields. A comparison of the 1981 Census data with those of 1971 points up the rapid growth of four occupation Major Groups. First, the Managerial and Administrative group increased 118%. It is interesting to note that this growth was dominated by specialized administrators (in finance, purchasing, personnel, etc.). Between 1971 and 1981, several managerial components expanded and became increasingly specialized. Second, the number of occupations in the Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics Major Group rose 72%, due mainly to a substantial influx of engineers and systems analysts. One noteworthy fact: the largest gains were recorded in the energy and computer related fields. Third, the Social Sciences and Related Fields Major Group was the biggest gainer over this period (up 138%). Impressively large and widespread increases were recorded in Social Sciences, Social Work, Law and Jurisprudence, and Library, Museum and Archival Sciences. Finally, Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations saw their number rise 105%, an increase reflected at both the component and geographic levels.

In contrast to the impressive performance of the above-mentioned groups, some have accounted for only a small proportion of the new recruits since 1971. Not surprisingly, the Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Major Group showed a slight decrease, due mainly to the performance of the Prairie provinces. Forestry and Logging, Mining and Quarrying Including Oil and Gas Field, Machining and Related Occupations and Materials Handling and Related Occupations are Major Groups whose numbers have increased so insignificantly as to reduce their share of Canada's total labour force. Occupations in clerical, sales and services have increased at the same rate as the labour force and remain the largest groups in absolute terms.

The distributions of occupations within each province reflect the major trends at the national level, except in Alberta, where most occupations are enjoying marked growth.

Labour Force 15 Years and Over¹ by Occupation Major Group (Number and Percentage Change), Canada, Provinces and Territories

1971 and 1981

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.
All occupations						
1971	8,626,925	147,990	42,995	286,445	223,525	2,169,150
1981	12,005,320	222,470	56,555	378,430	298,010	2,986,535
Percentage change	39.2	50.3	31.6	32.1	33.3	37.7
Managerial, administrative and related occupations						
1971	372,240	5,095	1,205	9,645	7,050	103,125
1981	814,035	11,050	2,905	20,900	16,595	199,465
Percentage change	118.7	116.9	141.1	116.7	135.4	93.4
Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics						
1971	234,130	3,035	635	6,410	4,560	54,145
1981	402,965	4,795	1,140	10,220	6,725	92,085
Percentage change	72.1	58.0	79.5	59.4	47.5	70.1
Occupations in social sciences and related fields						
1971	79,055	740	280	2,345	1,650	20,695
1981	188,610	2,345	840	5,485	4,125	45,160
Percentage change	138.6	216.9	200.0	133.9	150.0	118.2
Occupations in religion						
1971	23,595	620	225	1,105	1,060	7,110
1981	32,275	855	255	1,025	1,150	11,170
Percentage change	36.8	37.9	13.3	-7.2	8.5	57.1
Teaching and related occupations						
1971	349,295	6,950	1,930	12,670	9,905	97,530
1981	489,170	11,435	2,185	17,030	12,305	137,380
Percentage change	40.1	64.5	13.2	34.4	24.2	40.9
Occupations in medicine and health						
1971	326,555	5,755	1,810	11,640	8,395	81,040
1981	519,180	9,695	2,720	18,960	12,390	139,840
Percentage change	59.0	68.5	50.3	62.9	47.6	72.6
Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations						
1971	80,480	785	285	2,020	1,310	22,805
1981	165,465	1,370	680	4,065	2,740	48,825
Percentage change	105.6	74.5	138.6	101.2	109.2	114.1
Clerical and related occupations						
1971	1,373,565	16,905	4,220	38,050	29,785	346,390
1981	2,190,580	32,115	7,330	60,310	48,095	550,890
Percentage change	59.5	90.0	73.7	58.5	61.5	59.0
Sales occupations						
1971	815,740	13,480	3,425	27,605	21,020	197,075
1981	1,146,255	19,280	4,575	37,535	27,270	279,365
Percentage change	40.5	43.0	33.6	36.0	29.7	41.8
Service occupations						
1971	969,920	16,245	5,710	44,860	29,535	226,305
1981	1,431,050	24,380	7,570	54,160	40,010	348,445
Percentage change	47.5	50.1	32.6	20.7	35.5	54.0
Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations						
1971	512,150	1,555	6,105	8,505	7,710	77,900
1981	508,695	1,915	5,645	9,570	7,615	79,595
Percentage change	-0.7	23.1	-7.5	12.5	-1.2	2.2
Fishing, hunting, trapping and related occupations						
1971	27,180	7,260	2,200	6,560	2,600	1,940
1981	39,820	12,025	2,975	8,765	3,555	3,520
Percentage change	46.5	65.6	35.2	33.6	36.7	81.4

Labour Force 15 Years and Over¹ by Occupation Major Group (Number and Percentage Change), Canada, Provinces and Territories (continued)

1971 and 1981

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.
Forestry and logging occupations						
1971	67,260	2,275	125	3,035	6,520	20,040
1981	81,535	3,740	260	4,470	8,395	21,810
Percentage change	21.2	64.4	108.0	47.3	28.8	8.8
Mining and quarrying including oil and gas field occupations						
1971	59,160	2,130	55	3,520	1,515	11,725
1981	75,265	2,275	70	3,485	2,060	12,270
Percentage change	27.2	6.8	27.3	-1.0	36.0	4.7
Processing occupations						
1971	334,740	9,400	2,360	12,995	13,890	97,020
1981	471,995	21,170	3,325	18,295	19,840	143,135
Percentage change	41.0	125.2	40.9	40.8	42.8	47.5
Machining and related occupations						
1971	240,935	1,995	325	5,455	4,190	58,040
1981	307,070	2,585	540	6,065	5,460	73,980
Percentage change	27.5	29.6	66.2	11.2	30.3	27.5
Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations						
1971	634,350	6,395	1,275	14,900	11,695	195,030
1981	930,315	9,475	2,175	22,255	16,775	285,525
Percentage change	46.7	48.2	70.6	49.4	43.4	46.4
Construction trades occupations						
1971	568,565	15,040	3,245	25,645	19,650	126,485
1981	769,630	19,770	4,590	28,160	24,510	160,340
Percentage change	35.4	31.5	41.5	9.8	24.7	26.8
Transport equipment operating occupations						
1971	338,430	9,440	1,810	14,255	10,810	85,805
1981	457,335	10,720	2,620	16,080	12,680	116,875
Percentage change	35.1	13.6	44.8	12.8	17.3	36.2
Materials handling and related occupations, n.e.c.						
1971	205,835	4,235	690	7,225	6,825	39,250
1981	243,140	4,445	845	7,860	6,575	51,075
Percentage change	18.1	5.0	22.5	8.8	3.7	30.1
Other crafts and equipment operating occupations						
1971	108,840	2,165	295	3,420	2,700	28,275
1981	143,485	2,500	420	4,225	2,875	39,310
Percentage change	31.8	15.5	42.4	23.5	6.5	39.0
Occupations not elsewhere classified						
1971	167,630	1,985	690	2,795	2,330	49,840
1981	178,760	5,290	1,055	7,140	5,630	25,505
Percentage change	6.16	166.5	52.9	155.5	141.6	-48.8
Occupations not stated						
1971	737,270	14,500	4,085	21,785	18,815	221,580
1981	418,690	9,255	1,835	12,370	10,635	120,970
Percentage change	-43.2	36.2	-55.1	-43.2	-43.5	-45.4

Labour Force 15 Years and Over¹ by Occupation Major Group (Number and Percentage Change), Canada, Provinces and Territories (continued)

1971 and 1981

	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
All occupations							
1971	3,354,360	413,915	371,070	688,285	910,085	8,150	10,950
1981	4,472,825	504,100	455,455	1,205,640	1,392,890	13,140	19,270
Percentage change	33.3	21.8	22.7	75.2	53.1	61.2	76.0
Managerial, administrative and related occupations							
1971	157,065	16,750	11,885	27,120	32,570	290	440
1981	321,760	32,005	26,920	91,670	87,800	1,110	1,855
Percentage change	104.9	91.1	126.5	238.0	169.6	282.8	321.6
Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics							
1971	104,950	9,870	5,980	20,305	23,615	285	355
1981	165,110	13,980	9,795	54,760	43,155	545	655
Percentage change	57.3	41.6	63.8	169.7	82.7	91.2	84.5
Occupations in social sciences and related fields							
1971	32,785	3,775	2,485	5,900	8,220	65	110
1981	73,930	9,000	7,015	17,855	22,115	310	430
Percentage change	125.5	138.4	182.3	202.6	169.0	376.9	290.9
Occupations in religion							
1971	7,240	1,195	1,520	1,685	1,750	20	65
1981	9,390	1,355	1,610	2,640	2,675	50	100
Percentage change	29.7	13.4	5.9	56.7	52.9	150.0	53.9
Teaching and related occupations							
1971	128,505	16,065	14,970	28,225	31,725	265	550
1981	172,535	20,450	18,315	43,395	52,555	475	1,105
Percentage change	34.3	27.3	22.3	53.8	65.7	79.3	100.9
Occupations in medicine and health							
1971	124,360	16,860	14,435	27,720	34,035	190	315
1981	182,290	25,180	20,955	45,275	60,975	345	555
Percentage change	46.6	49.4	45.2	63.3	79.2	81.6	76.2
Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations							
1971	34,100	3,410	2,150	5,040	8,390	70	110
1981	67,300	5,775	3,915	12,925	17,320	170	385
Percentage change	97.4	69.4	82.1	156.5	106.4	142.9	250.0
Clerical and related occupations							
1971	590,270	63,590	39,975	100,310	141,740	1,100	1,235
1981	865,415	88,425	65,270	216,875	250,330	2,305	3,225
Percentage change	46.6	39.1	63.3	116.2	76.6	109.6	161.1
Sales occupations							
1971	320,495	37,575	31,865	66,110	96,100	525	470
1981	428,510	47,000	41,410	119,010	140,525	880	905
Percentage change	33.7	25.1	30.0	80.0	46.2	67.6	92.6
Service occupations							
1971	355,935	48,535	40,040	80,575	119,430	1,165	1,580
1981	517,025	63,540	53,125	133,310	184,920	1,765	2,805
Percentage change	45.3	30.9	32.7	65.5	54.8	51.5	77.5
Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations							
1971	142,785	48,800	101,660	89,320	27,750	35	25
1981	156,020	42,640	86,050	83,965	35,535	100	55
Percentage change	9.3	-12.6	-15.4	-6.0	28.1	185.7	120.0
Fishing, hunting, trapping and related occupations							
1971	1,185	315	260	230	4,240	20	365
1981	1,395	1,040	205	210	5,885	25	215
Percentage change	17.7	230.2	-21.2	-8.7	38.8	-25.0	-41.1

Labour Force 15 Years and Over¹ by Occupation Major Group (Number and Percentage Change), Canada, Provinces and Territories (continued)

1971 and 1981

	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
Forestry and logging occupations							
1971	11,655	975	1,085	2,135	19,250	75	95
1981	12,515	1,430	1,225	3,120	24,395	80	95
Percentage change	7.4	46.7	12.9	46.1	26.7	6.7	—
Mining and quarrying including oil and gas field occupations							
1971	19,735	3,410	3,185	7,375	5,730	355	420
1981	18,770	3,085	5,090	18,875	8,130	495	660
Percentage change	-4.9	-9.5	59.8	155.9	41.9	39.4	57.1
Processing occupations							
1971	123,185	10,080	5,990	15,180	44,330	145	170
1981	163,620	13,035	7,105	23,420	58,660	155	230
Percentage change	32.8	29.3	18.6	54.3	32.3	6.9	35.3
Machining and related occupations							
1971	127,555	8,410	3,630	11,605	19,480	85	160
1981	147,160	11,385	5,845	26,305	27,450	135	145
Percentage change	15.4	35.4	61.0	126.7	40.9	58.8	-9.4
Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations							
1971	278,245	28,015	13,590	31,265	52,855	585	500
1981	390,630	37,635	20,295	60,870	82,985	725	975
Percentage change	40.4	34.3	49.3	94.7	57.0	23.9	95.0
Construction trades occupations							
1971	208,680	27,325	20,330	51,715	68,850	785	810
1981	244,820	29,370	33,940	114,270	106,900	1,235	1,725
Percentage change	17.3	7.5	67.0	121.0	55.3	57.3	113.0
Transport equipment operating occupations							
1971	120,645	16,075	12,505	26,295	39,715	555	525
1981	151,955	20,130	15,835	51,005	57,655	705	1,070
Percentage change	26.0	25.2	26.6	94.0	45.2	27.0	103.8
Materials handling and related occupations, n.e.c.							
1971	84,050	8,830	7,030	14,910	32,355	175	265
1981	102,575	8,355	6,460	18,955	35,375	215	400
Percentage change	22.0	-5.4	-8.1	27.1	9.3	22.9	50.9
Other crafts and equipment operating occupations							
1971	46,125	4,890	3,345	7,040	10,195	135	255
1981	57,730	5,760	4,030	12,550	13,650	140	300
Percentage change	25.2	17.8	20.5	78.3	33.9	3.7	17.7
Occupations not elsewhere classified							
1971	76,165	7,450	4,950	11,925	9,170	70	265
1981	80,365	8,390	6,840	18,170	19,650	225	490
Percentage change	5.5	12.6	38.2	52.4	114.3	221.4	84.9
Occupations not stated							
1971	258,650	31,720	28,210	56,305	78,595	1,165	1,860
1981	142,010	15,130	14,205	36,225	54,250	940	870
Percentage change	-45.1	-52.3	-49.7	-35.7	-31.0	-19.3	-53.2

¹ Excludes unemployed persons 15 years and over who have never worked or who had worked only prior to January 1, 1970 or January 1, 1980, as applicable.

"Labour force and occupation" of 1981 have been defined in terms of 1971 to be as comparable as possible. The data will differ slightly from those defined on 1981 base.

Population 15 Years and Over Showing Number of Weeks Worked in 1980 — Advance Information

The data from the 1981 Census concerning the number of weeks worked in 1980 show that the majority of the non-inmate population 15 years of age or older who worked in 1980 did this work full-time. At the Canada level, approximately 10,191,000 persons or 80.8% worked full-time, while 2,418,000 persons or 19.2% worked part-time. The proportion of persons working full-time varied between provinces. Those in which the proportion working full-time was the highest were the Yukon (85.4%), Quebec (84.0%), Newfoundland (83.1%), Northwest Territories (82.6%) and Alberta (80.8%). Those in which the proportion was the lowest were Saskatchewan (77.2%), Prince Edward Island (78.2%) and British Columbia (78.1%).

At the Canada level, the data indicate that part-time work was most prevalent among persons who worked less than 14 weeks. The amount of part-time work decreased as the number of weeks worked increased. Approximately 45.7% of the non-inmate population 15 years of age and over who worked 1 to 13 weeks, worked part-time in 1980. Conversely, only 9.7% of the population 15 years of age or over who worked 49-52 weeks did this work on a part-time basis. It is possible that some persons working lower numbers of weeks may have indicated the weeks as part-time thus increasing the proportion shown as part-time in the 1 to 13 weeks and 14 to 26 weeks categories. Thus, there may be some overstatement of part-time work.

It should be noted that the data on the number of weeks worked for the categories 40 to 48 weeks and 49 to 52 weeks should be used with caution. It appears that some respondents had a tendency to not include their weeks of paid leave for vacation or other reasons in their total number of weeks worked, although instructed to do so. The 49 to 52 weeks category may therefore be underestimated.

Of the non-inmate population 15 years of age and over in Canada who worked in 1980, the majority (69.4%) did so for at least 40 weeks, and 61.2% worked full-time for 40 or more weeks. Only 21.8% worked between 1 and 26 weeks. Among the provinces, those in which the proportion of the population 15 years of age and over who worked 40 weeks or more was the highest were Ontario (72.1%), Manitoba (70.2%) and Alberta (69.8%). Those with the lowest proportions were Newfoundland (52.3%), Prince Edward Island (55.5%), Northwest Territories (57.8%) and New Brunswick (59.6%). The provinces with the highest proportion of persons working less than 26 weeks were Newfoundland (36.7%), Prince Edward Island (34.4%), Northwest Territories (32.7%) and New Brunswick (30.7%). Those with the smallest proportions working 26 weeks or less were Ontario (19.7%), Alberta (20.7%) and Manitoba (21.5%).

These data are also provided for the largest census division and census subdivision within each province.

Non-Inmate Population 15 Years and Over Who Worked in 1980 by Number of Weeks Worked in 1980 and Whether These Weeks Were Mostly Full-time/Part-time for Canada, Provinces and Territories and the Largest Census Division and Census Subdivision Within Each Province and Territory, 1981

	Population 15 Years and Over	Did Not Work in 1980	Worked in 1980		
			Total		
			Total	Mostly Full-time	Mostly Part-time
Canada	18,609,290	6,000,095	12,609,195	10,191,260	2,417,930
Newfoundland	396,480	159,045	237,440	197,305	40,135
Division No. 1	171,595	64,045	107,550	89,115	18,430
St. John's (Division No. 1)	63,540	22,310	41,235	33,970	7,260
Prince Edward Island	90,825	31,040	59,785	46,730	13,055
Queens County	45,065	14,380	30,685	23,945	6,745
Charlottetown (Queens County)	12,525	4,880	7,650	5,760	1,885
Nova Scotia	641,495	241,155	400,340	318,865	81,475
Halifax County	221,865	67,400	154,465	125,145	29,315
Halifax (Halifax County)	94,705	28,170	66,535	53,540	12,990
New Brunswick	515,945	199,065	316,875	253,610	63,270
Westmorland County	82,370	31,180	51,190	40,425	10,770
Saint John (Saint John County)	61,840	22,545	39,300	30,995	8,300
Quebec	4,975,825	1,857,750	3,118,075	2,618,320	499,750
Île-de-Montréal	1,440,085	506,485	933,600	789,120	144,480
Montréal (Île-de-Montréal)	820,875	304,020	516,850	438,315	78,535
Ontario	6,649,720	1,973,090	4,676,635	3,754,425	922,210
Toronto Metropolitan Municipality	1,724,920	459,165	1,265,755	1,054,090	211,665
Toronto (Toronto Metropolitan Municipality)	496,505	137,635	358,865	302,650	56,220
Manitoba	775,940	241,540	534,400	420,145	114,255
Division No. 11	442,005	124,075	317,920	253,215	64,705
Winnipeg (Division No. 11)	442,005	124,080	317,920	253,215	64,705
Saskatchewan	718,040	236,010	482,030	371,985	110,040
Division No. 6	150,600	41,325	109,280	85,960	23,320
Regina (Division No. 6)	122,500	31,495	91,005	72,170	18,835
Alberta	1,672,620	398,750	1,273,875	1,029,405	244,470
Division No. 11	577,570	127,520	450,050	367,570	82,480
Calgary (Division No. 6)	460,360	92,525	367,840	303,260	64,575
British Columbia	2,125,735	652,270	1,473,460	1,150,120	323,340
Greater Vancouver Regional District	937,450	271,005	666,450	528,355	138,095
Vancouver (Greater Vancouver Regional District)	348,635	107,465	241,170	194,125	47,050
Yukon	16,985	2,910	14,080	12,030	2,055
Yukon (Census Division)	16,985	2,910	14,080	12,030	2,055
Whitehorse	11,025	1,620	9,405	8,045	1,360
Northwest Territories	29,665	7,470	22,195	18,325	3,870
Fort Smith Region	15,565	3,170	12,395	10,485	1,910
Yellowknife (Fort Smith Region)	6,895	815	6,080	5,210	875

Non-Inmate Population 15 Years and Over Who Worked in 1980 by Number of Weeks Worked in 1980 and Whether These Weeks Were Mostly Full-time/Part-time for Canada, Provinces and Territories and the Largest Census Division and Census Subdivision Within Each Province and Territory, 1981
(continued)

	Worked in 1980		
	1-13 Weeks		
	Total	Mostly Full-time	Mostly Part-time
Canada	1,272,200	690,985	581,220
Newfoundland	38,910	24,975	13,940
Division No. 1	16,285	10,395	5,885
St. John's (Division No. 1)	4,885	2,865	2,015
Prince Edward Island	8,740	4,920	3,825
Queens County	4,075	2,275	1,800
Charlottetown (Queens County)	985	575	390
Nova Scotia	48,720	25,800	22,920
Halifax County	14,360	7,505	6,860
Halifax (Halifax County)	5,810	2,970	2,840
New Brunswick	46,645	27,225	19,415
Westmorland County	6,445	3,565	2,880
Saint John (Saint John County)	4,195	2,125	2,070
Quebec	306,605	192,855	113,750
Île-de-Montréal	83,295	53,330	29,965
Montréal (Île-de-Montréal)	46,720	30,880	15,840
Ontario	441,530	229,490	212,040
Toronto Metropolitan Municipality	103,670	58,605	45,070
Toronto (Toronto Metropolitan Municipality)	28,810	17,375	11,440
Manitoba	53,655	26,680	26,970
Division No. 11	28,710	14,440	14,280
Winnipeg (Division No. 11)	28,710	14,435	14,275
Saskatchewan	53,550	24,020	29,535
Division No. 6	10,295	4,630	5,660
Regina (Division No. 6)	8,050	3,715	4,340
Alberta	116,680	58,475	58,200
Division No. 11	38,135	19,290	18,840
Calgary (Division No. 6)	31,280	16,345	14,935
British Columbia	151,485	72,955	78,530
Greater Vancouver Regional District	59,330	29,135	30,190
Vancouver (Greater Vancouver Regional District)	21,925	12,470	9,460
Yukon	1,650	1,030	620
Yukon (Census Division)	1,650	1,030	620
Whitehorse	925	535	390
Northwest Territories	4,040	2,565	1,475
Fort Smith Region	1,750	1,100	645
Yellowknife (Fort Smith Region)	635	360	275

Non-Inmate Population 15 Years and Over Who Worked in 1980 by Number of Weeks Worked in 1980 and Whether These Weeks Were Mostly Full-time/Part-time for Canada, Provinces and Territories and the Largest Census Division and Census Subdivision Within Each Province and Territory, 1981
(continued)

	Worked in 1980		
	14-26 Weeks		
	Total	Mostly Full-time	Mostly Part-time
Canada	1,479,215	971,575	507,645
Newfoundland	48,160	37,220	10,940
Division No. 1	19,280	14,390	4,885
St. John's (Division No. 1)	5,235	3,690	1,545
Prince Edward Island	11,865	8,605	3,260
Queens County	5,130	3,500	1,625
Charlottetown (Queens County)	1,395	875	525
Nova Scotia	56,435	37,520	18,920
Halifax County	17,715	11,405	6,310
Halifax (Halifax County)	7,820	5,130	2,690
New Brunswick	50,680	35,380	15,300
Westmorland County	7,600	4,960	2,640
Saint John (Saint John County)	4,535	2,965	1,575
Quebec	378,345	267,685	110,665
Île-de-Montréal	100,095	70,025	30,070
Montréal (Île-de-Montréal)	60,015	43,425	16,585
Ontario	482,815	301,765	181,055
Toronto Metropolitan Municipality	119,315	78,610	40,705
Toronto (Toronto Metropolitan Municipality)	35,415	24,805	10,605
Manitoba	61,325	37,535	23,790
Division No. 11	34,920	21,470	13,445
Winnipeg (Division No. 11)	34,915	21,470	13,450
Saskatchewan	58,335	35,400	22,935
Division No. 6	12,505	7,505	5,000
Regina (Division No. 6)	10,310	6,135	4,170
Alberta	146,080	94,600	51,480
Division No. 11	50,535	33,330	17,205
Calgary (Division No. 6)	42,020	28,380	13,640
British Columbia	179,785	111,770	68,015
Greater Vancouver Regional District	75,410	47,465	27,945
Vancouver (Greater Vancouver Regional District)	29,545	19,740	9,795
Yukon	2,175	1,750	430
Yukon (Census Division)	2,175	1,750	430
Whitehorse	1,305	1,045	260
Northwest Territories	3,210	2,360	855
Fort Smith Region	1,705	1,240	460
Yellowknife (Fort Smith Region)	725	485	230

Non-Inmate Population 15 Years and Over Who Worked in 1980 by Number of Weeks Worked in 1980 and Whether These Weeks Were Mostly Full-time/Part-time for Canada, Provinces and Territories and the Largest Census Division and Census Subdivision Within Each Province and Territory, 1981
(continued)

	Worked in 1980		
	27-39 Weeks		
	Total	Mostly Full-time	Mostly Part-time
Canada	1,107,905	807,445	300,460
Newfoundland	26,250	21,580	4,670
Division No. 1	10,745	8,640	2,110
St. John's (Division No. 1)	3,665	2,725	945
Prince Edward Island	6,000	4,640	1,360
Queens County	2,600	1,975	625
Charlottetown (Queens County)	625	455	165
Nova Scotia	39,220	29,030	10,190
Halifax County	12,910	9,290	3,615
Halifax (Halifax County)	5,720	4,150	1,570
New Brunswick	30,805	23,425	7,385
Westmorland County	4,850	3,465	1,385
Saint John (Saint John County)	3,265	2,335	935
Quebec	271,785	205,580	66,200
Île-de-Montréal	75,620	55,930	19,690
Montréal (Île-de-Montréal)	45,645	34,260	11,390
Ontario	379,980	267,485	112,490
Toronto Metropolitan Municipality	99,005	72,130	26,875
Toronto (Toronto Metropolitan Municipality)	30,905	23,235	7,675
Manitoba	43,970	30,520	13,445
Division No. 11	25,800	17,815	7,985
Winnipeg (Division No. 11)	25,795	17,810	7,990
Saskatchewan	43,585	30,880	12,705
Division No. 6	9,290	6,385	2,905
Regina (Division No. 6)	7,825	5,370	2,455
Alberta	121,610	91,090	30,525
Division No. 11	42,940	32,585	10,355
Calgary (Division No. 6)	35,985	27,420	8,565
British Columbia	141,005	100,155	40,845
Greater Vancouver Regional District	57,625	40,285	17,340
Vancouver (Greater Vancouver Regional District)	22,785	16,560	6,225
Yukon	1,580	1,335	240
Yukon (Census Division)	1,580	1,335	240
Whitehorse	1,010	845	170
Northwest Territories	2,115	1,720	390
Fort Smith Region	1,245	1,035	205
Yellowknife (Fort Smith Region)	540	450	95

Non-Inmate Population 15 Years and Over Who Worked in 1980 by Number of Weeks Worked in 1980 and Whether These Weeks Were Mostly Full-time/Part-time for Canada, Provinces and Territories and the Largest Census Division and Census Subdivision Within Each Province and Territory, 1981
(continued)

	Worked in 1980		
	40-48 Weeks		
	Total	Mostly Full-time	Mostly Part-time
Canada	1,749,445	1,400,920	348,525
Newfoundland	23,550	20,125	3,425
Division No. 1	9,425	7,915	1,510
St. John's (Division No. 1)	3,960	3,170	790
Prince Edward Island	5,865	4,645	1,220
Queens County	3,030	2,355	675
Charlottetown (Queens County)	815	580	240
Nova Scotia	45,945	36,370	9,580
Halifax County	17,610	13,550	4,060
Halifax (Halifax County)	8,320	6,180	2,140
New Brunswick	34,115	27,475	6,635
Westmorland County	5,435	4,220	1,215
Saint John (Saint John County)	4,650	3,490	1,160
Quebec	431,790	361,625	70,165
Île-de-Montréal	136,455	113,310	23,150
Montréal (Île-de-Montréal)	79,380	66,525	12,855
Ontario	618,640	483,225	135,420
Toronto Metropolitan Municipality	176,855	141,870	34,985
Toronto (Toronto Metropolitan Municipality)	54,345	44,650	9,690
Manitoba	69,130	52,395	16,735
Division No. 11	43,450	33,030	10,415
Winnipeg (Division No. 11)	43,450	33,030	10,415
Saskatchewan	61,980	47,680	14,300
Division No. 6	14,240	10,910	3,330
Regina (Division No. 6)	12,075	9,360	2,715
Alberta	206,290	168,180	38,110
Division No. 11	74,495	60,920	13,575
Calgary (Division No. 6)	62,385	51,235	11,150
British Columbia	246,845	194,600	52,250
Greater Vancouver Regional District	109,720	85,665	24,060
Vancouver (Greater Vancouver Regional District)	41,175	32,740	8,435
Yukon	2,285	1,980	305
Yukon (Census Division)	2,285	1,980	305
Whitehorse	1,625	1,405	215
Northwest Territories	3,005	2,630	380
Fort Smith Region	1,860	1,635	225
Yellowknife (Fort Smith Region)	985	865	125

Non-Inmate Population 15 Years and Over Who Worked in 1980 by Number of Weeks Worked in 1980 and Whether These Weeks Were Mostly Full-time/Part-time for Canada, Provinces and Territories and the Largest Census Division and Census Subdivision Within Each Province and Territory, 1981
(concluded)

	Worked in 1980		
	49-52 Weeks		
	Total	Mostly Full-time	Mostly Part-time
Canada	7,000,430	6,320,340	680,090
Newfoundland	100,575	93,415	7,160
Division No. 1	51,825	47,785	4,040
St. John's (Division No. 1)	23,475	21,515	1,965
Prince Edward Island	27,315	23,925	3,395
Queens County	15,860	13,845	2,020
Charlottetown (Queens County)	3,825	3,255	570
Nova Scotia	210,015	190,145	19,870
Halifax County	91,865	83,400	8,470
Halifax (Halifax County)	38,865	35,115	3,750
New Brunswick	154,630	140,100	14,535
Westmorland County	26,865	24,210	2,655
Saint John (Saint John County)	22,645	20,080	2,570
Quebec	1,729,545	1,590,580	138,970
Île-de-Montréal	538,135	496,525	41,610
Montréal (Île-de-Montréal)	285,095	263,230	21,870
Ontario	2,753,675	2,472,470	281,205
Toronto Metropolitan Municipality	766,910	702,870	64,035
Toronto (Toronto Metropolitan Municipality)	209,390	192,585	16,810
Manitoba	306,325	273,015	33,310
Division No. 11	185,045	166,465	18,580
Winnipeg (Division No. 11)	185,045	166,465	18,580
Saskatchewan	264,585	234,010	30,575
Division No. 6	62,950	56,525	6,420
Regina (Division No. 6)	52,750	47,590	5,155
Alberta	683,215	617,060	66,155
Division No. 11	243,945	221,450	22,495
Calgary (Division No. 6)	196,165	179,885	16,280
British Columbia	754,340	670,640	83,695
Greater Vancouver Regional District	364,365	325,805	38,560
Vancouver (Greater Vancouver Regional District)	125,750	112,615	13,135
Yukon	6,390	5,930	455
Yukon (Census Division)	6,390	5,930	455
Whitehorse	4,540	4,225	320
Northwest Territories	9,825	9,050	770
Fort Smith Region	5,840	5,465	375
Yellowknife (Fort Smith Region)	3,195	3,045	150

Canada
update



from the 1981
Census

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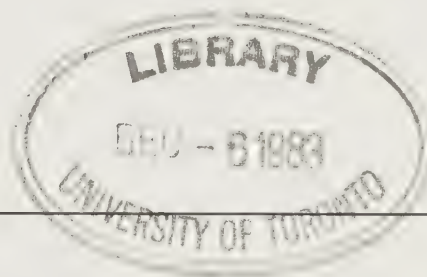
1981 Census of Canada

20 per cent Data Base

Highlight Information on:

- . Ethnicity
- . Place of Birth
- . Citizenship
- . Income
- . Language
- . Immigration
- . Religion
- . Shelter Costs

April 26, 1983



ERRATUM

1981 Census of Canada

Population by Selected Home Languages, Canada, Provinces
and Territories

Pages 7, 8 and 9

The 1981 figures on the number of persons with Amerindian
home languages (seventh line from the bottom of the table)
should be corrected to read as follows:

Canada	92,200	(page 7)
Newfoundland	120	
Prince Edward Island	0	
Nova Scotia	2,445	
New Brunswick	875	(page 8)
Quebec	16,830	
Ontario	12,695	
Manitoba	19,610	
Saskatchewan	17,165	(page 9)
Alberta	15,935	
British Columbia	3,415	
Yukon	100	
Northwest Territories	3,015	

1981 Census 20% Sample data Base — Phase II

The data presented in the following set of tables have been compiled from information collected from one in five households in the June 1981 census. This set of tables includes highlight information on ethnicity, language, place of birth, immigration, citizenship and religion of the population, on income of persons and families as well as information on value of dwellings and shelter costs. Some tables include historical comparisons while others refer only to 1981. Geographical areas covered differ from table to table.

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Notes:

All tabulations and related analytical texts which pertain to characteristics of the 1981 population are based on information collected from the non-inmate population. In this case inmates are defined as those individuals, other than staff members and their families, who live in institutional collective dwellings such as orphanages, homes for the elderly, hospitals and correctional institutions. Data on the 1971 population include inmates in institutions, except in the case of income, where data have been adjusted.

Income figures for 1970 were converted to 1980 dollars, thereby permitting comparisons at equivalent levels of purchasing power.

1971 data were compiled from information collected from one in three Canadian households.

Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding and/or the inclusion in the total of components for which data is not provided.

Final results of data quality measurement and notes on comparability are not included in these advance releases. These will, however, accompany the regular releases of data in bulletin, tape and fiche formats throughout the coming year.

Population by Selected Ethnic Origins — Advance Information

The 1981 Census was the first to accept more than one ethnic origin for an individual. While this adds some complexity to comparisons with ethnic origins from earlier censuses, it does afford a more realistic view of the ethnic roots of the Canadian population, recognizing marital unions between the various groups. In 1981, 1,838,615 persons reported that they identified their heritage as coming from more than one ethnic group. Approximately 76% of these reported British as one component of their ethnic origin.

Among those who provided a single response, the largest group was British, comprising 40.2% of the total population. French were the second largest group at 26.7%, followed by Germans (4.7%), Italians (3.1%) and Ukrainians (2.2%).

Native People, for whom detailed data were released on February 1, 1983, were the sixth largest group.

Considerable regional variation was noted. The French were the largest group in Quebec, with 80.2% of the total population giving French as their sole origin. Only 7.7% were solely British. Quebec was also the province with the lowest proportion (2%) of multiple responses.

Newfoundland had the largest proportion of its population with a common ethnic background, with over 92% of Newfoundlanders reporting British as their sole ethnic heritage.

On the other hand, Manitoba was the province with the smallest dominance of one group where 36.9% of the population provided a single response of British. Saskatchewan was a close second where 38.3% gave a single response of British.

The Northwest Territories represented the only area where neither British nor French was the largest group. Here Native People formed the majority.

The Yukon and the four Western Provinces had the highest proportions of multiple response indicating a population with a greater mixing of the ethnic groups.

Population by Selected Ethnic Origins¹, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Quebec
Total Population²	24,083,500	563,750	121,225	839,805	689,375	6,369,065
Single origins	22,244,885	547,640	112,545	767,205	649,420	6,241,115
African	45,215	85	20	3,900	240	6,220
Armenian	21,155	5	—	20	5	10,385
Asian Arab	60,140	190	245	2,880	705	16,850
Austrian	40,630	30	15	250	105	2,275
Balkans	129,075	115	10	360	150	6,875
Baltic	50,300	45	20	425	100	4,665
Belgian and Luxembourg	43,000	10	145	465	235	6,585
British	9,674,245	519,620	93,345	608,685	369,125	487,385
Czech and Slovak	67,695	40	25	410	185	4,845
Chinese	289,245	635	165	1,545	880	19,255
Dutch	408,240	675	1,340	13,495	4,400	8,055
Finnish	52,315	70	5	260	95	1,140
French	6,439,100	15,355	14,770	71,350	251,070	5,105,665
German	1,142,365	1,640	820	33,145	6,490	33,770
Greek	154,365	30	—	1,695	360	49,420
Magyar (Hungarian)	116,390	15	50	470	360	9,745
Indochinese	43,725	75	45	400	525	15,130
Indo-Pakistani	121,445	520	55	940	540	12,195
Italian	747,970	410	100	3,235	1,145	163,735
Japanese	40,995	25	5	40	30	1,395
Jewish	264,025	285	80	2,090	720	90,355
Latin American	117,555	85	20	690	125	26,315
Native Peoples	413,380	3,225	435	6,305	4,605	46,855
North African Arab	10,545	5	—	20	35	6,090
Pacific Islands	155,290	530	25	1,060	360	6,490
Polish	254,485	180	90	2,455	425	19,755
Portuguese	188,105	245	50	490	315	27,370
Romanian	22,485	—	—	155	50	2,790
Russian	49,435	35	10	155	65	2,940
Scandinavian	282,795	640	250	2,175	2,345	4,225
Spanish	53,540	180	5	400	255	15,460
Swiss	29,805	10	15	440	95	4,320
Ukrainian	529,615	135	105	1,965	635	14,640
West Asian	10,055	15	—	135	—	1,605
Other single origins	176,160	2,455	280	4,690	2,660	6,315
Multiple origins	1,838,615	16,110	8,680	72,595	39,950	127,960
British and French	430,255	10,245	5,305	27,650	22,820	62,270
British and other	859,800	3,485	2,440	29,995	11,170	20,645
French and other	124,940	350	225	3,570	1,910	21,790
British, French and other	107,080	500	370	4,735	2,100	7,120
European and other ³	238,455	330	145	5,160	1,040	10,585
Native Peoples and other ⁴	78,085	1,200	190	1,485	910	5,540

— Nil or zero.

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

¹ The 1981 Census is the first to accept more than one ethnic origin for an individual. Therefore, this table includes counts of single and multiple origins.² Excludes inmates.³ Includes multiple origins involving European, Jewish and Other origins not included elsewhere.⁴ Includes multiple origins involving Native Peoples and British, French, European, Jewish or Other origins.

Population by Selected Ethnic Origins¹, Canada, Provinces and Territories (concluded)
1981

	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
Total Population²	8,534,265	1,013,705	956,440	2,213,650	2,713,615	23,075	45,540
Single origins	7,751,615	912,360	853,315	1,940,915	2,407,045	19,580	42,125
African	24,895	1,590	500	4,285	3,445	20	25
Armenian	9,665	10	10	215	840	—	—
Asian Arab	26,330	885	785	8,285	2,970	—	15
Austrian	15,145	3,155	4,115	6,400	9,025	60	45
Balkans	90,975	3,315	1,880	9,340	15,910	60	85
Baltic	35,600	1,275	435	3,020	4,580	90	30
Belgian and Luxembourg	18,035	6,500	2,830	4,305	3,830	20	35
British	4,487,800	373,995	366,080	962,785	1,385,165	10,060	10,200
Czech and Slovak	33,025	3,590	3,725	11,195	10,470	110	75
Chinese	118,640	7,065	6,970	36,770	96,915	215	200
Dutch	191,125	33,875	17,215	65,060	72,280	400	315
Finnish	33,395	1,060	1,275	4,135	10,810	30	45
French	652,900	74,050	46,915	111,865	92,310	1,080	1,765
German	373,390	108,140	161,700	233,175	187,630	1,300	1,160
Greek	85,960	2,380	1,220	4,820	8,390	30	65
Magyar (Hungarian)	59,135	4,160	11,080	15,170	15,920	190	100
Indochinese	12,815	2,020	1,865	6,385	4,410	15	35
Indo-Pakistani	60,375	2,960	1,140	13,225	29,425	45	30
Italian	487,310	9,595	2,755	26,605	52,760	95	220
Japanese	16,685	1,300	205	5,225	16,040	30	10
Jewish	131,320	14,950	1,515	9,460	13,170	25	55
Latin American	74,250	3,695	975	6,845	4,525	10	25
Native Peoples	83,860	59,925	54,720	60,010	64,690	3,415	25,325
North African Arab	3,535	125	60	490	185	—	5
Pacific Islands	70,220	13,835	2,100	16,645	43,840	50	145
Polish	122,945	28,445	18,335	37,655	23,795	190	205
Portuguese	129,005	7,830	515	6,125	16,125	5	30
Romanian	8,170	900	3,905	3,805	2,650	35	25
Russian	8,715	3,765	6,290	7,715	19,605	50	75
Scandinavian	40,335	25,170	42,720	78,565	85,035	745	595
Spanish	25,185	1,470	730	4,945	4,845	25	40
Swiss	11,755	870	1,225	4,680	6,335	25	40
Ukrainian	133,995	99,795	76,815	136,710	63,605	635	580
West Asian	5,445	120	65	895	1,770	—	10
Other single origins	69,700	10,545	10,645	34,105	33,740	520	515
Multiple origins	782,650	101,345	103,120	272,735	306,570	3,490	3,415
British and French	201,415	12,400	9,095	34,995	42,955	540	565
British and other	375,800	46,485	52,985	142,930	171,195	1,560	1,110
French and other	45,145	8,820	8,325	19,185	15,290	165	175
British, French and other	50,110	4,320	4,425	15,585	17,475	210	135
European and other ³	83,985	22,965	23,820	48,005	41,705	385	325
Native Peoples and other ⁴	26,200	6,355	4,480	12,045	17,950	630	1,100

— Nil or zero.

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

¹ The 1981 Census is the first to accept more than one ethnic origin for an individual. Therefore, this table includes counts of single and multiple origins.

² Excludes inmates.

³ Includes multiple origins involving European, Jewish and Other origins not included elsewhere.

⁴ Includes multiple origins involving Native Peoples and British, French, European, Jewish or Other origins.

Population by Official Language — Advance Information

The census data on official language show an increase for Canada as a whole, from 13.5% in 1971 to 15.3% in 1981 in those who reported the ability to conduct a conversation in both English and French. While the proportion of the population who indicated they could speak English only has remained stable between 1971 and 1981, those who reported the ability to speak French only decreased from 18.0% to 16.6%, and those reporting neither English nor French dropped from 1.5% to 1.2%. Between 1971 and 1981, the number of persons who indicated they can speak both English and French increased by 27.0%, those indicating English only rose by 11.4% and those indicating French only rose by 2.8%. The number of persons who reported neither English nor French decreased by 8.8%.

Comparing provinces, Quebec and New Brunswick had the largest proportions of their populations able to speak both official languages. From 1971 to 1981 these proportions increased in both provinces, in Quebec, from 27.6% to 32.4% and in New Brunswick from 21.5% to 26.5%. In most other provinces the proportion also rose; the exceptions were Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. In 1981, the largest number of people able to speak both languages were in Quebec (2,065,100), Ontario (924,480), New Brunswick (182,555), British Columbia (154,170) and Alberta (142,465). The numbers increased everywhere except in Manitoba and Saskatchewan where there were declines of 1.2% and 5.1% respectively. The largest increase, 75.9% was in Alberta.

The number of persons able to speak English only rose in all provinces, and territories, except in Quebec, where their number fell by 32.6%. However, their proportion of the population diminished slightly everywhere, except in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories.

The proportion of people who reported the ability to speak French only did not increase in any province or territory, remaining stable in some areas and diminishing slightly in others. The actual numbers also decreased, in all provinces, except in Quebec, Alberta and the Yukon.

From 1971 to 1981, the percentage of the population unable to speak either English or French remained stable or diminished slightly except in British Columbia, where there was an increase. However, their number declined everywhere except in Prince Edward Island, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon.

Population by Official Language, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981 and 1971

		Total ¹		English Only		French Only		Both English and French		Neither English Nor French	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Canada	1981	24,083,500	100.0	16,122,900	67.0	3,987,240	16.6	3,681,960	15.3	291,395	1.2
	1971	21,568,310	100.0	14,469,540	67.1	3,879,255	18.0	2,900,155	13.5	319,360	1.5
Newfoundland	1981	563,750	100.0	550,335	97.6	145	0.0	12,840	2.3	430	0.1
	1971	522,100	100.0	511,620	98.0	510	0.1	9,350	1.8	625	0.1
Prince Edward Island	1981	121,225	100.0	111,205	91.7	200	0.2	9,780	8.1	40	0.0
	1971	111,640	100.0	101,820	91.2	680	0.6	9,110	8.2	30	0.0
Nova Scotia	1981	839,800	100.0	774,760	92.3	1,880	0.2	62,350	7.4	805	0.1
	1971	788,960	100.0	730,700	92.6	4,185	0.5	53,035	6.7	1,035	0.1
New Brunswick	1981	689,375	100.0	417,030	60.5	89,340	13.0	182,555	26.5	455	0.1
	1971	634,560	100.0	396,855	62.5	100,985	15.9	136,115	21.5	600	0.1
Quebec	1981	6,369,065	100.0	426,240	6.7	3,826,610	60.1	2,065,100	32.4	51,120	0.8
	1971	6,027,765	100.0	632,515	10.5	3,668,020	60.9	1,663,790	27.6	63,445	1.1
Ontario	1981	8,534,265	100.0	7,401,070	86.7	60,530	0.7	924,480	10.8	148,185	1.7
	1971	7,703,105	100.0	6,724,100	87.3	92,840	1.2	716,065	9.3	170,090	2.2
Manitoba	1981	1,013,705	100.0	915,755	90.3	2,620	0.3	79,990	7.9	15,340	1.5
	1971	988,245	100.0	881,715	89.2	5,020	0.5	80,935	8.2	20,585	2.1
Saskatchewan	1981	956,440	100.0	904,900	94.6	705	0.1	43,650	4.6	7,180	0.8
	1971	926,240	100.0	867,315	93.6	1,825	0.2	45,985	5.0	11,110	1.2
Alberta	1981	2,213,650	100.0	2,045,060	92.4	3,705	0.2	142,465	6.4	22,425	1.0
	1971	1,627,870	100.0	1,525,575	93.7	3,310	0.2	81,000	5.0	17,990	1.1
British Columbia	1981	2,713,615	100.0	2,518,965	92.8	1,445	0.1	154,170	5.7	39,030	1.4
	1971	2,184,620	100.0	2,054,690	94.1	1,775	0.1	101,435	4.6	26,725	1.2
Yukon	1981	23,075	100.0	21,200	91.9	10	0.0	1,820	7.9	45	0.2
	1971	18,385	100.0	17,130	93.2	5	0.0	1,210	6.6	35	0.2
Northwest Territories	1981	45,535	100.0	36,380	79.9	60	0.1	2,750	6.0	6,340	13.9
	1971	34,810	100.0	25,500	73.3	100	0.3	2,120	6.1	7,085	20.4

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

¹ The 1981 figures exclude inmates.

Population by Selected Home Languages — Advance Information

The census data on home language show that from 1971 to 1981 the use of English increased by 13.7% for Canada as a whole. Use of French increased by 6.8%, and use of non-official languages by 10.1%. In 1981, English was spoken at home by 68.2% of the population compared to 67.0% in 1971. The proportion of persons using French at home decreased slightly from 25.7% in 1971 to 24.6% in 1981, while the percentage reporting use of non-official languages at home remained stable. Home languages other than English or French showing large increases in 1981 over 1971 levels include Indo-Pakistani languages (311.4%), Spanish (190.5%), Chinese (140.4%), Arabic (82.9%), Croatian, Serbian, etc. (82.4%), and Portuguese (75.1%).

The use of English at home increased everywhere except in Quebec where persons speaking English at home declined by 78,730, or 8.9%. This was reflected in a smaller proportion of the Quebec population using English at home, down from 14.7% in 1971 to 12.7% in 1981.

From 1971 to 1981, the number of persons using French at home decreased by 36.7% in Saskatchewan, 21.6% in Manitoba, 21.1% in Newfoundland, 15.3% in Prince Edward Island, 10.2% in Nova Scotia, and 5.5% in Ontario. On the other hand, use of French as a home language increased in the Yukon by 66.7%, in British Columbia by 31.5%, in Alberta by 30.2%, in New Brunswick by 8.8%, in Quebec by 7.9% and in the Northwest Territories by 7.6%. In Quebec the proportion of persons reporting French as a home language increased from 80.8% to 82.5%.

Population by Selected Home Languages, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981 and 1971

	Canada		Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia	
	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971
Total population¹	24,083,495	21,568,310	563,750	522,100	121,220	111,640	839,800	788,960
English	16,425,905	14,446,235	559,520	517,210	117,075	106,795	806,945	753,725
French	5,923,010	5,546,025	1,810	2,295	3,730	4,405	24,450	27,220
Non-official languages	1,734,580	1,576,050	2,420	2,595	415	440	8,405	8,015
European languages								
Baltic	21,270	..	10	..	—	..	85	..
Croatian, Serbian etc.	53,460	29,310	35	5	—	20	55	40
Czech and Slovak	18,970	24,555	15	10	—	—	75	135
Finnish	13,010	18,280	10	10	—	—	25	15
German	163,555	213,350	110	170	35	30	435	510
Greek	94,940	86,830	5	45	—	5	935	675
Italian	364,575	425,235	45	50	10	—	345	750
Magyar (Hungarian)	34,235	50,670	—	15	—	—	90	165
Netherlandic languages	26,850	36,170	—	20	155	120	220	435
Dutch and Frisian	24,690	..	—	..	160	..	215	..
Polish	55,715	70,960	—	20	—	35	155	205
Portuguese	130,895	74,765	115	140	25	—	190	125
Russian	13,790	12,590	—	—	—	5	15	5
Scandinavian languages	7,730	10,055	80	25	—	—	140	255
Spanish	51,440	17,710	60	25	10	—	90	115
Ukrainian	94,565	144,760	5	15	5	—	95	210
Yiddish	10,635	26,330	—	15	—	5	5	140
Asian languages								
Armenian	15,865	..	—	..	—	..	5	..
Chinese	187,240	77,890	390	330	100	15	770	650
Indochinese languages	39,210	..	60	..	5	..	295	..
Vietnamese	28,890	..	60	..	5	..	275	..
Indo-Pakistani languages	95,075	23,110	215	115	30	65	575	440
Punjabi	47,655	..	55	..	—	..	165	..
Japanese	10,845	10,500	5	5	—	—	15	35
Korean	14,440	..	10	..	—	..	—	..
Philippino and Tagalog	32,285	..	150	..	—	..	110	..
Semitic languages	28,255	..	—	..	15	..	710	..
Arabic	27,905	15,260	—	5	15	45	710	310
African languages	1,465	..	—	..	—	..	45	..
North American languages								
Amerindian languages	92,200	122,205	—	650	—	85	—	2,310
Algonkian languages	77,995	..	120	..	—	..	2,445	..
Cree	51,555	..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Ojibway	13,490	..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Athapaskan languages	8,620	..	—	..	—	..	—	..
Inuktitut	17,020	15,080	535	800	—	—	—	5
Indian, not otherwise specified	10,730	..	435	..	20	..	165	..

.. Figures not available.

- Nil or zero.

Note: Due to space constraints, some smaller language groups are not shown in this table. This combined with random rounding means that totals are not equal to the sum of components.

¹ The 1981 figures exclude inmates.

Population by Selected Home Languages, Canada, Provinces and Territories (continued)

1981 and 1971

	New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971
Total population¹	689,375	634,560	6,369,065	6,027,765	8,534,265	7,703,105	1,013,700	988,245
English	468,545	430,720	809,145	887,875	7,337,260	6,558,060	872,075	816,560
French	216,585	199,080	5,256,830	4,870,105	332,940	352,465	31,040	39,600
Non-official languages	4,245	4,760	303,090	269,785	864,065	792,580	110,585	132,085
European languages								
Baltic	40	..	1,870	..	17,240	..	295	..
Croatian, Serbian etc.	35	15	3,390	2,310	39,360	21,120	1,200	1,080
Czech and Slovak	10	25	1,935	2,865	11,125	15,045	740	1,355
Finnish	20	30	350	585	9,900	14,280	145	320
German	405	310	8,795	13,790	58,690	82,885	31,540	39,665
Greek	155	90	37,800	34,195	48,300	45,685	1,305	1,345
Italian	170	205	100,865	108,660	235,655	280,590	3,805	5,475
Magyar (Hungarian)	105	170	4,970	8,705	21,135	28,990	835	1,765
Netherlandic languages	140	90	1,305	1,910	13,795	18,680	1,665	3,770
Dutch and Frisian	135	..	945	..	12,475	..	1,425	..
Polish	60	115	7,520	9,680	35,380	45,060	4,110	6,160
Portuguese	155	30	20,935	12,005	91,410	51,445	5,430	3,245
Russian	—	—	1,570	1,440	5,475	3,075	540	360
Scandinavian languages	125	205	405	635	2,280	3,215	480	1,000
Spanish	85	100	15,780	7,055	24,105	8,020	1,815	430
Ukrainian	40	45	5,810	8,240	32,855	45,100	19,315	33,950
Yiddish	15	105	5,385	12,300	4,270	10,780	720	2,080
Asian languages								
Armenian	—	..	8,250	..	6,885	..	—	..
Chinese	540	370	12,390	8,380	78,000	26,395	4,930	1,920
Indochinese languages	410	..	13,085	..	11,475	..	1,945	..
Vietnamese	350	..	8,535	..	8,440	..	1,200	..
Indo-Pakistani languages	330	150	4,605	1,525	38,780	8,390	1,865	515
Punjabi	30	..	880	..	11,355	..	1,040	..
Japanese	—	20	450	650	3,685	4,015	260	325
Korean	—	..	375	..	9,375	..	370	..
Philippino and Tagalog	50	..	1,470	..	15,870	..	6,145	..
Semitic languages	55	..	8,465	..	14,495	..	215	..
Arabic	60	85	8,425	3,745	14,285	9,375	215	140
African languages	15	..	150	..	930	..	40	..
North American languages								
Amerindian languages	5	2,380	2,485	14,925	295	20,820	295	25,175
Algonkian languages	870	..	14,350	..	12,255	..	18,885	..
Cree	—	..	7,720	..	7,155	..	13,195	..
Ojibway	—	..	—	..	5,070	..	5,690	..
Athapaskan languages	—	..	—	..	150	..	430	..
Inuktitut	—	10	4,475	3,660	20	480	10	145
Indian, not otherwise specified	380	..	2,795	..	3,665	..	860	..

.. Figures not available.

- Nil or zero.

Note: Due to space constraints, some smaller language groups are not shown in this table. This combined with random rounding means that totals are not equal to the sum of components.

¹ The 1981 figures exclude inmates.

Population by Selected Home Languages, Canada, Provinces and Territories (concluded)
1981 and 1971

	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		Northwest Territories	
	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971
Total population¹	956,440	926,240	2,213,655	1,627,870	2,713,615	2,184,620	23,075	18,385	45,535	34,810
English	887,390	832,515	2,029,495	1,477,960	2,487,330	2,027,120	22,175	17,465	28,945	20,225
French	10,090	15,930	29,550	22,700	15,125	11,505	225	135	635	590
Non-official languages	58,960	77,795	154,600	127,210	211,160	145,995	675	785	15,955	13,995
European languages										
Baltic	70	..	530	..	1,115	..	10	..	—	..
Croatian, Serbian etc.	215	230	3,485	1,720	5,640	2,715	5	25	30	40
Czech and Slovak	245	500	2,190	2,440	2,620	2,165	5	10	10	10
Finnish	95	190	385	230	2,080	2,615	—	—	—	—
German	12,940	18,125	27,485	29,275	22,930	28,335	130	145	45	120
Greek	600	410	2,215	1,425	3,590	2,935	20	5	25	10
Italian	600	870	8,235	10,225	14,755	18,265	5	25	80	120
Magyar (Hungarian)	830	1,945	3,130	4,545	3,100	4,320	25	40	10	20
Netherlandic languages	510	1,020	3,815	5,130	5,225	4,960	—	15	10	10
Dutch and Frisian	500	..	3,725	..	5,105	..	—	..	10	..
Polish	1,180	2,195	4,725	5,095	2,575	2,385	5	5	10	15
Portuguese	265	110	3,635	1,515	8,720	6,145	—	—	15	—
Russian	845	1,435	1,500	650	3,840	5,615	5	—	—	—
Scandinavian languages	550	620	1,235	1,240	2,410	2,840	5	..	20	15
Spanish	670	85	5,025	585	3,760	1,290	15	—	25	5
Ukrainian	14,315	24,865	17,315	27,240	4,770	5,045	15	20	15	25
Yiddish	20	90	135	385	80	440	—	—	5	—
Asian languages										
Armenian	—	..	125	..	595	..	—	..	5	..
Chinese	4,115	2,835	24,300	8,460	61,480	28,430	110	45	115	65
Indochinese languages	1,820	..	6,065	..	3,995	..	15	..	35	..
Vietnamese	1,260	..	5,445	..	3,280	..	15	..	35	..
Indo-Pakistani languages	765	320	11,025	955	36,870	10,635	15	—	10	5
Punjabi	165	..	4,170	..	29,785	..	10	..	—	..
Japanese	45	65	1,090	925	5,290	4,460	5	—	—	—
Korean	70	..	1,855	..	2,380	..	—	..	5	..
Philippino and Tagalog	405	..	3,155	..	4,890	..	15	..	30	..
Semitic languages	170	..	3,675	..	455	..	—	..	—	..
Arabic	145	95	3,620	1,235	435	230	—	—	—	5
African languages	20	..	185	..	85	..	—	..	—	..
North American languages										
Amerindian languages	65	20,975	685	21,825	1,730	8,780	25	425	5	3,860
Algonkian languages	14,955	..	13,770	..	250	..	10	..	90	..
Cree	12,545	..	10,640	..	240	..	—	..	50	..
Ojibway	2,405	..	260	..	5	..	5	..	40	..
Athapaskan languages	2,140	..	1,475	..	1,435	..	65	..	2,920	..
Inuktitut	—	50	10	105	—	185	5	—	11,970	9,640
Indian, not otherwise specified	150	..	315	..	1,315	..	155	..	475	..

.. Figures not available.

- Nil or zero.

Note: Due to space constraints, some smaller language groups are not shown in this table. This combined with random rounding means that totals are not equal to the sum of components.

¹ The 1981 figures exclude inmates.

Population by Province or Territory of Residence, Showing Place of Birth — Advance Information

The 1981 Census shows that most of the Canadian born population were residing in their province of birth on Census day. The proportions vary from highs of 92.2% in Quebec and 89.9% in Ontario, to lows of 66.2% in Manitoba and 58.2% in Saskatchewan. For the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the percentages were 45.9 and 73.6 respectively.

In 1981, 3,128,915 persons or 15.5% of the Canadian born population were no longer resident in their province of birth. Of these, 27.6% now reside in Ontario and 26.4% in British Columbia, while only 0.6% have taken up residence in Prince Edward Island, and 0.8% in Newfoundland. There were 3,867,155 persons or 16.1% of the total population of 24,083,495, with a place of birth outside Canada. Most of these persons (82.3%) were residing in Ontario, British Columbia, and Quebec. The Yukon and Northwest Territories combined were home to only 0.1% of the population born outside Canada.

Further 1981 Census data on Place of Birth will be published in Catalogue No. 92-913 (Canada, Province and Territories) and Nos. 93-925 through 93-934 (sub-provincial areas).

Population¹ by Province or Territory of Residence, Showing Place of Birth, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

Province of Residence	Canada	Place of Birth in Canada					
		Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Canada	20,216,340	662,465	—	145,365	—	923,675	—
Newfoundland	553,965	530,355	80.1	665	—	5,730	—
Prince Edward Island	116,670	950	—	98,365	67.7	5,440	—
Nova Scotia	798,090	18,970	—	8,215	—	684,100	74.1
New Brunswick	661,795	5,520	—	5,520	—	28,435	—
Quebec	5,843,110	8,340	—	2,825	—	14,285	—
Ontario	6,508,515	69,595	—	18,815	—	118,705	—
Manitoba	867,650	2,975	—	790	—	5,800	—
Saskatchewan	872,785	1,360	—	815	—	3,330	—
Alberta	1,848,825	13,885	—	5,500	—	28,280	—
British Columbia	2,081,995	9,400	—	3,640	—	28,365	—
Yukon	20,190	335	—	105	—	380	—
Northwest Territories	42,750	780	—	105	—	825	—

Province of Residence	Place of Birth in Canada									
	New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Canada	773,240	—	6,074,890	—	6,278,290	—	1,097,700	—	1,281,820	—
Newfoundland	2,240	—	2,770	—	10,050	—	650	—	260	—
Prince Edward Island	3,300	—	1,735	—	5,235	—	345	—	300	—
Nova Scotia	24,395	—	13,450	—	35,565	—	3,330	—	2,585	—
New Brunswick	570,595	73.8	21,010	—	23,805	—	2,020	—	1,280	—
Quebec	49,915	—	5,603,885	92.2	134,100	—	9,830	—	6,295	—
Ontario	80,005	—	314,215	—	5,643,705	89.9	92,305	—	75,495	—
Manitoba	3,790	—	9,200	—	46,155	—	727,045	66.2	48,915	—
Saskatchewan	2,015	—	6,140	—	29,345	—	41,565	—	746,000	58.2
Alberta	19,420	—	47,860	—	170,770	—	86,995	—	195,290	—
British Columbia	16,755	—	52,640	—	173,345	—	129,740	—	201,790	—
Yukon	285	—	680	—	2,740	—	1,055	—	1,550	—
Northwest Territories	525	—	1,305	—	3,485	—	2,825	—	2,065	—

Province of Residence	Place of Birth in Canada									
	Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		Northwest Territories		Outside Canada	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	
Canada	1,509,145	—	1,419,515	—	15,150	—	35,080	—	3,867,155	
Newfoundland	585	—	565	—	20	—	60	—	9,785	
Prince Edward Island	585	—	395	—	—	—	20	—	4,555	
Nova Scotia	3,540	—	3,655	—	165	—	115	—	41,715	
New Brunswick	1,815	—	1,650	—	90	—	45	—	27,575	
Quebec	6,595	—	6,135	—	150	—	770	—	525,955	
Ontario	47,470	—	46,105	—	975	—	1,135	—	2,025,750	
Manitoba	12,950	—	9,405	—	230	—	390	—	146,060	
Saskatchewan	28,605	—	12,425	—	255	—	925	—	83,655	
Alberta	1,195,685	79.2	79,625	—	1,925	—	3,585	—	364,830	
British Columbia	205,300	—	1,254,915	88.4	4,140	—	1,970	—	631,620	
Yukon	2,580	—	3,275	—	6,950	45.9	245	—	2,885	
Northwest Territories	3,420	—	1,365	—	230	—	25,825	73.6	2,785	

Note: Percentages shown represent the population born in a province who are still residing there.

¹ Excludes inmates.

Population Born Outside Canada by Province or Territory of Residence, Showing Place of Birth — Advance Information

The 1981 Census revealed that 3,867,160 persons or 16.1% of the population, were born outside Canada. This was a 17.3% increase over the number in the 1971 Census. Europe continued to be the main birthplace of the population born outside Canada, but the European-born population has decreased from 79.7% of the total in 1971 to 66.9% in 1981.

Over the same period, there has been a significant increase in the number of Canadian residents with a place of birth other than Europe. For example, the number of Asian-born persons living in Canada more than tripled from 165,745 in 1971 to 543,495 in 1981. This 1981 figure, though well below the 2,586,080 of Europe was enough to replace the U.S.A. as the second leading birthplace of the population born outside Canada.

In 1981, 52.4% of the persons born outside Canada were living in Ontario, a slight increase from the 51.8% in 1971. It should be stressed that these data are tabulated for the population born outside Canada, not the immigrant population. Persons who are Canadian citizens by birth are not considered to be immigrants to Canada, even if their place of birth is outside Canada.

Further 1981 Census information on both the population born outside Canada and the immigrant population will appear in Catalogue 92-913 and 93-925 through 93-934, as well as in the User Summary Tape and microfiche output.

Population Born Outside Canada by Province or Territory of Residence, Showing Place of Birth 1981¹ and 1971

	Place of Birth											
	Population Born Outside Canada			Europe			Southeast Asia			Other Asia		
	1981	1971	% Change	1981	1971	% Change	1981	1971	% Change	1981	1971	% Change
Province of residence:												
Canada	3,867,160	3,295,530	17.3	2,586,080	2,626,790	-1.5	152,590	26,025	486.3	390,905	139,720	179.8
Nfld.	9,785	8,945	—	5,660	5,775	—	425	175	—	900	640	—
P.E.I.	4,550	3,705	—	2,400	2,165	—	105	15	—	185	175	—
N.S.	41,710	37,190	—	23,880	24,385	—	940	250	—	3,415	2,105	—
N.B.	27,580	23,735	—	13,820	14,210	—	815	200	—	1,140	760	—
Quebec	525,955	468,925	—	325,495	350,415	—	22,400	4,180	—	42,010	21,170	—
Ont.	2,025,750	1,707,400	—	1,444,020	1,436,785	—	62,925	13,520	—	179,985	57,595	—
Man.	146,055	151,250	—	99,160	126,310	—	14,200	1,565	—	7,545	3,495	—
Sask.	83,655	110,690	—	53,820	80,775	—	4,215	395	—	5,430	3,560	—
Alta.	364,825	282,260	—	225,115	211,625	—	20,035	1,930	—	42,425	11,670	—
B.C.	631,620	496,660	—	389,095	370,775	—	26,300	3,745	—	107,510	38,385	—
Yukon	2,885	2,545	—	1,785	1,875	—	50	5	—	185	70	—
N.W.T.	2,780	2,245	—	1,830	1,690	—	180	45	—	175	95	—

	Place of Birth											
	U.S.A.			Caribbean Islands			South and Central America			Other Countries		
	1981	1971	% Change	1981	1971	% Change	1981	1971	% Change	1981	1971	% Change
Province of residence:												
Canada	312,015	309,640	0.8	172,245	67,980	153.4	107,960	36,150	198.6	145,370	89,225	62.9
Nfld.	2,255	1,890	—	125	75	—	80	55	—	335	335	—
P.E.I.	1,740	1,295	—	15	15	—	35	10	—	80	30	—
N.S.	11,335	8,780	—	735	560	—	260	155	—	1,150	955	—
N.B.	11,005	7,950	—	200	130	—	105	150	—	490	330	—
Quebec	40,420	46,480	—	43,770	15,195	—	16,290	5,200	—	35,570	26,280	—
Ont.	109,325	101,440	—	110,120	44,550	—	64,505	20,720	—	54,875	32,795	—
Man.	11,405	12,090	—	3,535	2,170	—	7,515	3,575	—	2,700	2,050	—
Sask.	16,555	23,785	—	895	435	—	1,305	395	—	1,425	1,340	—
Alta.	43,820	47,515	—	7,315	2,205	—	8,755	1,580	—	17,355	5,740	—
B.C.	63,110	57,720	—	5,480	2,595	—	9,035	4,270	—	31,100	19,170	—
Yukon	660	430	—	25	25	—	30	15	—	150	125	—
N.W.T.	380	270	—	35	25	—	45	25	—	135	95	—

¹ 1981 figures exclude inmates.

Immigrant Population by Place of Birth and Sex, Showing Period of Immigration — Advance Information

According to the 1981 Census, 3,843,335 persons, or 16% of the population, came to Canada as immigrants. It should be noted that these data pertain only to the immigrant population residing in Canada at the time of the 1981 Census.

For the period prior to 1945, Europe accounts for more than three-quarters of all immigrants who came during that period, with the United Kingdom being particularly important as a source.

For the 1945-54 period, persons born in Europe comprise 92.5% of all immigrants who came during that period and are still residing in Canada. However, the predominance of Europe declines rapidly so that for the period 1970 to 1981 it accounts for only 36.2%. Although Europe remains the primary source of immigrants to Canada, the 1981 Census shows that Asia, South and Central America, the Caribbean Islands and Africa are now important sources, accounting for 24.0% of the total immigrant population at the Census date.

Further 1981 Census information on period of immigration including that for other groupings of year of immigration will appear in Catalogue No. 92-913 (Canada, Provinces and Territories) and Catalogue No. 93-925 through 93-934 (sub-provincial areas by province and territory).

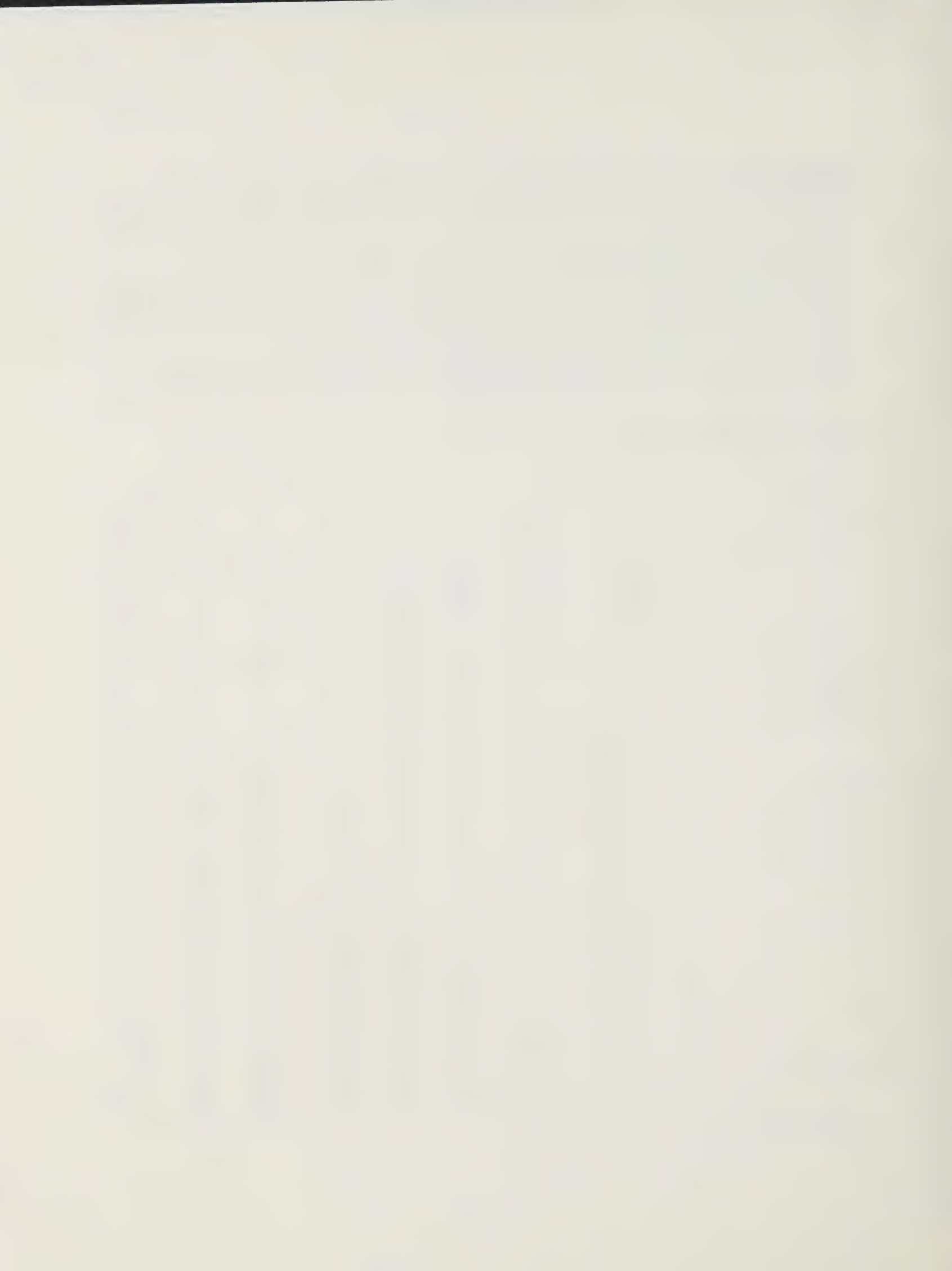
Immigrant Population¹ by Place of Birth and Sex, Showing Period of Immigration, Canada

1981

Place of Birth and Sex			Period of Immigration						
			Total	Before 1945	1945-1954	1955-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1977
Immigrant population	T	3,843,335	544,135	676,810	767,455	591,835	576,870	346,850	339,375
	M	1,897,555	247,530	350,255	380,900	299,785	286,725	167,380	164,980
	F	1,945,780	296,605	326,560	386,555	292,060	290,145	179,465	174,390
Europe	T	2,563,235	426,030	625,990	658,910	395,375	237,815	118,415	100,705
	M	1,281,740	197,280	324,200	330,515	202,870	118,100	59,210	49,565
	F	1,281,495	228,750	301,790	328,400	192,505	119,720	59,200	51,140
United Kingdom		878,985	224,195	174,675	169,560	136,115	80,395	52,095	41,945
Italy		384,780	11,855	84,380	167,755	85,185	22,660	7,445	5,500
West Germany		155,265	7,710	53,095	57,225	18,285	8,820	5,365	4,770
East Germany		34,115	2,745	15,015	12,455	2,500	700	365	345
Poland		148,540	47,195	55,090	23,300	8,765	6,585	3,480	4,130
Other Europe		961,555	132,330	243,745	228,620	144,525	118,655	49,665	44,015
U.S.A.	T	301,525	100,695	18,795	33,240	39,460	55,015	27,610	26,705
	M	133,280	40,890	8,120	14,760	18,980	26,165	12,740	11,620
	F	168,245	59,800	10,680	18,480	20,475	28,850	14,870	15,085
Central and South America	T	106,855	1,275	2,955	7,960	12,670	35,035	26,760	20,200
	M	51,455	595	1,395	3,535	6,070	17,435	12,915	9,515
	F	55,400	680	1,570	4,430	6,600	17,595	13,845	10,680
Caribbean Islands	T	171,435	1,435	3,445	12,205	35,000	62,420	34,985	21,940
	M	77,005	720	1,770	5,195	15,715	27,970	16,015	9,630
	F	94,425	715	1,670	7,010	19,285	34,450	18,975	12,310
Southeast Asia	T	152,165	245	1,360	3,020	11,545	31,190	27,230	77,580
	M	74,505	130	710	1,295	4,505	14,335	13,055	40,485
	F	77,660	110	655	1,735	7,040	16,850	14,180	37,090
Other Asia	T	388,635	8,425	15,815	32,595	67,015	112,100	81,535	71,155
	M	198,740	5,290	9,800	15,870	35,475	60,300	38,105	33,900
	F	189,895	3,130	6,010	16,730	31,540	51,805	43,430	37,255
Africa	T	101,745	1,030	1,650	12,515	19,995	30,490	21,730	14,335
	M	53,310	480	885	6,470	10,900	16,235	11,095	7,235
	F	48,440	550	765	6,040	9,100	14,255	10,635	7,100
Oceania	T	32,995	925	2,115	3,795	7,095	8,345	5,825	4,895
	M	16,395	435	1,190	1,790	3,650	4,095	3,000	2,245
	F	16,600	495	930	2,005	3,445	4,250	2,825	2,650
Other countries and regions	T	24,745	4,075	4,680	3,205	3,690	4,465	2,755	1,865
	M	11,120	1,700	2,185	1,470	1,625	2,100	1,250	780
	F	13,625	2,375	2,495	1,735	2,070	2,360	1,510	1,080

¹ Excludes inmates.

² First 5 months only of 1981.



Immigrant Population by Sex, Showing Age at Immigration — Advance Information

In 1981, 3,843,335 persons, or 16% of the Canadian population were immigrants. Of these, 578,755, or 15.1% of the immigrant population were less than five years of age at time of immigration. Some 1,085,015, or 28.2% arrived when they were in the age group five to 19.

Slightly less than one per cent of the immigrant population came to Canada when they were 65 years of age or older.

Further 1981 Census information on Age at Immigration will be published in Catalogue No. 92-913 (Canada, Provinces and Territories) and Catalogue No. 93-925 through 93-934 (sub-provincial areas by province and territory).

Immigrant Population¹ by Sex, Showing Age at Immigration, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

Province of Residence and Sex		Total	Age at Immigration				
			Under 5	5-19	20-34	35-64	65 and over
Canada	T	3,843,335	578,755	1,085,015	1,595,300	546,565	37,695
	M	1,897,555	285,545	539,845	797,860	260,600	13,700
	F	1,945,780	293,210	545,175	797,435	285,965	24,000
Newfoundland	T	10,850	2,260	2,465	4,455	1,590	70
	M	5,475	1,135	1,320	2,120	875	20
	F	5,375	1,130	1,150	2,330	715	50
Prince Edward Island	T	4,475	1,035	1,360	1,465	540	75
	M	2,225	515	705	680	280	40
	F	2,250	515	655	785	255	40
Nova Scotia	T	41,720	9,720	11,375	15,245	4,810	560
	M	20,285	4,860	5,595	7,195	2,390	245
	F	21,430	4,860	5,785	8,050	2,420	315
New Brunswick	T	27,090	8,140	8,310	7,950	2,485	200
	M	12,640	3,970	3,950	3,390	1,255	75
	F	14,450	4,175	4,355	4,565	1,230	130
Quebec	T	522,150	71,265	139,130	222,145	83,875	5,735
	M	263,020	35,170	69,195	116,060	40,630	1,970
	F	259,135	36,095	69,935	106,090	43,250	3,765
Ontario	T	2,015,695	277,675	564,535	860,025	294,475	18,990
	M	987,275	137,560	276,560	425,720	140,670	6,765
	F	1,028,420	140,110	287,980	434,305	153,810	12,220
Manitoba	T	144,220	25,060	44,175	56,780	17,155	1,050
	M	69,630	11,895	21,550	27,870	7,905	420
	F	74,590	13,170	22,630	28,910	9,250	630
Saskatchewan	T	82,845	20,055	28,345	27,100	6,855	490
	M	40,250	9,480	14,210	13,270	3,120	175
	F	42,595	10,575	14,135	13,830	3,730	315
Alberta	T	361,165	64,580	106,160	144,585	43,300	2,540
	M	184,575	32,890	55,260	74,410	21,095	910
	F	176,595	31,695	50,895	70,175	22,205	1,625
British Columbia	T	627,560	97,930	177,625	253,020	91,025	7,960
	M	309,060	47,505	90,625	125,745	42,120	3,070
	F	318,500	50,425	87,005	127,275	48,905	4,885
Yukon	T	2,850	525	805	1,285	230	5
	M	1,570	300	430	695	145	5
	F	1,280	230	370	600	85	5
Northwest Territories	T	2,720	505	730	1,245	220	25
	M	1,555	265	445	720	115	10
	F	1,170	240	285	520	105	10

¹ Excludes inmates.



Population by Citizenship and Sex, Showing Province or Territory of Residence — Advance Information

At the time of the 1981 Census, there were 22,883,435 people in Canada with the legal status of Canadian citizens — 95% of the population. Among them were some persons holding both Canadian citizenship and citizenships of other countries. The remaining five per cent of the population included landed immigrants.

Of the 1,200,060 persons without Canadian citizenship, over half were resident in the province of Ontario. In fact, Ontario had the lowest proportion of Canadian citizens of any province or territory at only 92.4% of the population followed by B.C. at 93.3% and Alberta at 94.5%. On the other hand 99.2% of Newfoundland's population held Canadian citizenship, the highest proportion in the country.

Further 1981 Census information on the citizenship characteristics of the Canadian population will be published in Catalogue No. 92-913 (Canada, Provinces and Territories) and Catalogue No. 93-925 through 93-934 (sub-provincial areas by province and territory).

Population¹ by Citizenship and Sex, Showing Province or Territory of Residence

1981

Citizenship and Sex		Canada		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Quebec
			%					
Canada	T	24,083,495		563,745	121,220	839,800	689,370	6,369,070
	M	11,958,360		283,930	60,430	416,150	342,900	3,142,010
	F	12,125,135		279,815	60,790	423,650	346,470	3,227,055
Persons with Canadian citizenship	T	22,883,435	95.0	559,445	119,250	826,115	678,840	6,221,300
	M	11,394,685		281,720	59,495	409,805	338,105	3,072,395
	F	11,488,755		277,720	59,760	416,310	340,740	3,148,905
Persons without Canadian citizenship	T	1,200,060	5.0	4,305	1,975	13,680	10,535	147,760
	M	563,675		2,210	935	6,345	4,800	69,610
	F	636,385		2,100	1,030	7,335	5,735	78,150
Citizenship and Sex		Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
Canada	T	8,534,265	1,013,705	956,440	2,213,655	2,713,615	23,075	45,535
	M	4,210,645	501,270	480,965	1,132,045	1,352,040	12,105	23,860
	F	4,323,620	512,430	475,470	1,081,605	1,361,575	10,970	21,675
Persons with Canadian citizenship	T	7,881,940	971,020	936,985	2,091,165	2,530,660	22,105	44,605
	M	3,906,450	480,900	471,575	1,071,785	1,267,490	11,595	23,375
	F	3,975,490	490,120	465,410	1,019,375	1,263,175	10,515	21,230
Persons without Canadian citizenship	T	652,325	42,685	19,455	122,485	182,950	970	935
	M	304,195	20,370	9,395	60,255	84,555	515	485
	F	348,125	22,315	10,065	62,230	98,395	455	440

¹ Excludes inmates.

Population by Selected Religions — Advance Information

The 1981 Census religion data shown in the accompanying table are grouped under seven main headings: Catholic, Protestant, Eastern Orthodox, Jewish, Eastern Non-Christian, Para-religious groups and Non-religious groups. Eastern Orthodox and Greek Orthodox are historically equivalent terms, but the former category is now considered more comprehensive in that it includes national Eastern Orthodox religions that were previously unidentified.

Catholics in 1981 formed 47.3% of the population, compared to 41.2% for Protestants. The remaining population was divided among those with no religious preference (7.4%), Eastern Orthodox (1.5%), Jewish (1.2%) and other relatively small groups (1.3%).

However, only two provinces were predominantly Catholic — Quebec with 88.2% of its population and New Brunswick with 53.9%. All other provinces had a Protestant majority. Those with no religious preference formed a fairly large percentage in Western Canada — 11.7% of Alberta's population, 20.9% in British Columbia and 20.3% in the Yukon.

The 1981 data also indicate the concentration of these main religious groups across the provinces. For example, 49.3% of all of Canada's Catholics were in Quebec, while Ontario had 26.6%. Similarly, 44.6% of all Protestants, 46.3% of Eastern Orthodox, 50% of the Jewish religion and 34.7% of those with no religious preference were in Ontario. British Columbia had 31.8% of all those with no religious preference, even though that province represented 11.3% of Canada's population.

Published tables for religion containing further demographic and geographic details will be forthcoming in Catalogue No.s 92-912 (Canada and Provinces), and 93-925 to 93-936 (sub-provincial areas).



Population by Selected Religions, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

Religion	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Quebec
Catholic¹	11,402,605	204,465	56,450	310,725	371,245	5,618,365
Roman Catholic	11,210,385	204,430	56,415	310,140	371,100	5,609,685
Ukrainian Catholic	190,585	40	30	565	135	8,615
Protestant	9,914,580	352,695	61,175	487,255	295,785	407,075
Adventist	41,605	775	100	1,370	980	2,420
Anglican	2,436,375	153,530	6,805	131,130	66,260	132,115
Associated Gospel	7,895	—	—	65	20	130
Baptist	696,850	1,200	6,060	101,585	88,520	25,050
Brethren in Christ	22,260	365	225	420	240	570
Christian and Missionary Alliance	33,895	—	—	70	55	230
Church of God	10,040	10	30	60	30	475
Churches of Christ, Disciples	15,350	5	845	1,035	715	185
Church of the Nazarene	13,360	115	715	745	560	115
Doukhobors ²	6,700	—	—	5	—	45
Evangelical Free Church	5,780	—	—	20	—	55
Hutterite	16,530	—	—	—	—	5
Jehovah's Witnesses	143,485	2,020	435	4,920	3,525	19,855
Latter Day Saints	89,865	200	140	1,570	810	2,150
Church of Latter Day Saints	82,060	200	140	1,570	815	2,125
Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints	7,810	5	—	5	—	35
Lutheran	702,905	460	210	12,315	1,810	17,665
Mennonite	189,370	90	5	220	185	1,075
Methodist Bodies	47,840	55	55	300	135	1,615
Evangelical	19,030	5	45	65	30	915
Free Methodist	12,270	5	—	15	5	85
Missionary Church	7,940	15	25	—	—	5
Moravian	4,350	2,045	—	25	10	50
Pentecostal	338,790	37,450	1,315	10,695	21,450	17,420
Plymouth Brethren	8,060	35	155	225	40	895
Presbyterian	812,110	2,700	12,620	38,285	12,070	34,625
Reformed Bodies	104,175	5	240	915	100	495
Canadian Reformed Church	10,560	—	15	—	5	—
Christian Reformed	77,370	5	220	890	80	280
Salvation Army	125,085	45,120	315	4,900	1,965	1,440
Unitarian	14,500	35	50	325	285	1,325
United Church	3,758,015	104,835	29,645	169,605	87,460	126,275
Wesleyan	7,770	—	10	1,215	4,265	185
Worldwide Church of God	8,130	160	5	235	140	695
Other Protestant	245,550	1,490	1,170	4,995	4,165	19,925
Eastern Orthodox³	361,565	65	50	2,345	580	73,270
Greek Orthodox	314,870	50	40	2,020	535	62,265
Jewish	296,425	220	80	2,010	845	102,355
Eastern Non-Christian	305,885	680	230	3,030	1,175	34,325
Bahai	7,955	40	30	415	95	645
Buddhist	51,955	135	50	420	240	12,000
Hindu	69,500	315	75	1,025	475	6,690
Islam	98,165	100	70	790	315	12,115
Sikh	67,710	65	—	275	50	1,790
Para-religious groups⁴	13,445	25	—	110	65	745
Non-religious groups⁵	1,788,995	5,605	3,240	34,335	19,685	132,935
Agnostic	10,770	15	10	220	110	420
Atheist	4,455	20	5	50	30	370
No religion	1,752,385	5,430	3,175	33,690	19,345	131,400
Total non-inmate population	24,083,495	563,750	121,225	839,800	689,370	6,369,070

¹ Includes Roman Catholic, Ukrainian Catholic and Polish National Catholic Church.

² Includes both Orthodox and Reformed Doukhobors; the latter however constitutes less than 1.2% of the total group.

³ Eastern Orthodox includes Greek Orthodox as well as a number of other nationally identified Orthodox Groups such as Antiochian, Armenian, Romanian, Serbian, Ukrainian and Russian.

⁴ Para-religious groups include expressly identified groups such as Fourth Way, New Thought, Theosophical, Pagan and a number of other diverse groups such as PSI, EST, The Farm, categorized as "Other Para-religious".

⁵ Non-religious groups include in addition to Agnostic, Atheist and No Religion, respondent entries that indicate no religious preference. This category also includes "Other (entries) not elsewhere classified".

Population by Selected Religions, Canada, Provinces and Territories (concluded)

1981

Religion	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
Catholic¹	3,036,245	318,815	310,010	613,930	538,435	5,595	18,330
Roman Catholic	2,986,175	269,070	279,840	573,495	526,355	5,470	18,215
Ukrainian Catholic	49,305	49,355	30,090	40,280	11,940	125	115
Protestant	4,418,960	573,420	557,315	1,240,000	1,484,925	12,310	23,670
Adventist	16,260	1,075	2,205	7,320	9,015	55	20
Anglican	1,164,315	108,220	77,725	202,265	374,055	4,665	15,295
Associated Gospel	5,760	105	970	565	280	—	—
Baptist	288,465	19,260	16,785	66,375	81,850	1,015	685
Brethren in Christ	15,535	490	845	1,040	2,525	5	—
Christian and Missionary Alliance	7,215	2,015	6,110	10,095	7,975	30	105
Church of God	3,435	440	1,000	3,065	1,500	—	—
Churches of Christ, Disciples	6,545	920	1,525	2,435	1,110	—	30
Church of the Nazarene	3,755	280	860	4,545	1,605	—	60
Doukhobors ²	135	170	1,065	215	5,065	5	5
Evangelical Free Church	125	330	395	1,940	2,910	—	—
Hutterite	105	5,940	2,980	7,395	105	—	—
Jehovah's Witnesses	48,460	6,420	9,815	16,195	31,520	120	200
Latter Day Saints	20,095	1,840	3,075	42,980	16,740	160	105
Church of Latter Day Saints	14,505	1,775	2,565	42,190	15,925	160	100
Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints	5,585	60	515	795	815	—	5
Lutheran	254,175	58,830	88,785	144,675	122,395	915	665
Mennonite	46,480	63,495	26,260	20,540	30,895	45	80
Methodist Bodies	25,360	2,085	4,430	7,360	6,345	60	40
Evangelical	5,460	1,375	2,240	5,430	3,415	20	20
Free Methodist	8,990	215	1,620	580	740	5	5
Missionary Church	6,000	85	150	1,395	260	—	—
Moravian	305	40	—	1,750	120	5	—
Pentecostal	119,535	15,825	16,435	41,485	55,095	520	1,570
Plymouth Brethren	3,270	610	310	550	1,960	—	5
Presbyterian	517,020	23,910	16,065	63,890	89,810	615	505
Reformed Bodies	66,910	2,300	515	17,880	14,785	—	35
Canadian Reformed Church	6,215	495	—	1,690	2,135	—	—
Christian Reformed	50,670	1,390	465	13,460	9,885	—	20
Salvation Army	45,065	3,695	3,050	7,020	12,275	150	100
Unitarian	6,120	800	325	1,210	3,955	45	25
United Church	1,655,550	240,395	263,375	525,480	548,360	3,310	3,725
Wesleyan	1,995	5	—	35	50	—	—
Worldwide Church of God	1,780	620	1,130	1,830	1,525	10	5
Other Protestant	89,160	13,215	11,125	38,460	60,845	585	420
Eastern Orthodox³	167,325	21,135	22,495	49,275	24,640	195	195
Greek Orthodox	140,615	19,785	21,065	46,505	21,645	175	180
Jewish	148,255	15,670	1,585	10,655	14,685	20	65
Eastern Non-Christian	137,110	7,790	4,185	38,195	78,640	275	255
Bahai	3,250	165	465	775	1,815	125	135
Buddhist	18,595	2,015	985	6,200	11,190	75	50
Hindu	41,655	1,750	1,150	7,360	8,980	—	20
Islam	52,110	1,925	1,120	16,865	12,715	5	25
Sikh	16,645	1,685	220	5,985	40,940	45	10
Para-religious groups⁴	5,555	590	600	1,580	4,125	5	55
Non-religious groups⁵	620,815	76,285	60,255	260,015	568,170	4,680	2,970
Agnostic	3,995	595	140	1,520	3,660	50	20
Atheist	1,595	190	130	790	1,270	10	5
No religion	607,830	74,360	59,045	254,515	556,180	4,505	2,895
Total non-inmate population	8,534,260	1,013,705	956,440	2,213,650	2,713,615	23,075	45,540

¹ Includes Roman Catholic, Ukrainian Catholic and Polish National Catholic Church.² Includes both Orthodox and Reformed Doukhobors; the latter however constitutes less than 1.2% of the total group.³ Eastern Orthodox includes Greek Orthodox as well as a number of other nationally identified Orthodox Groups such as Antiochian, Armenian, Romanian, Serbian, Ukrainian and Russian.⁴ Para-religious groups include expressly identified groups such as Fourth Way, New Thought, Theosophical, Pagan and a number of other diverse groups such as PSI, EST, The Farm, categorized as "Other Para-religious".⁵ Non-religious groups include in addition to Agnostic, Atheist and No Religion, respondent entries that indicate no religious preference. This category also includes "Other (entries) not elsewhere classified".

Population by Sex and Income Groups - Advance Information

The average income of Canadian individuals 15 years and over was \$12,993 in 1980. There was a large variation among the provinces and territories, with individuals in Prince Edward Island having the lowest average income (\$9,431) and those in the Yukon the highest (\$15,580). After compensating for price changes, the real average income of individuals 15 years and over increased from \$10,955 in 1970 to \$12,993 in 1980, up 18.6% over the decade. The rates of increase differed substantially between provinces: in terms of constant (1980) dollars, Saskatchewan experienced the largest increase (45.4%) followed by Alberta (35%); Ontario registered the lowest increase (12%) and Quebec the second lowest (15.3%).

The average income of males increased by 19% in real terms between 1970 and 1980 to reach \$16,918 while the average income of females increased by 34.2% to reach \$8,414. Provincially, the increases in the average incomes of females ranged from 29% in Ontario to 55.5% in Newfoundland. Female average income as a percentage of male average income rose from 44.1% in 1970 to 49.7% in 1980. Nearly 8 out of every 10 females 15 years and over reported income in 1980, compared to about 6 in every 10 in 1970. The higher incidence of income among females can be attributed to two major factors: the increased female labour force participation and a relatively higher proportion of females 65 years and over who are recipients of government old age pensions.

As a result of these varying changes over the decade, the relative position of the provinces and territories has undergone some changes since 1970. Of the ten provinces, Alberta has now become the province with the highest average income while Ontario has dropped behind British Columbia; Prince Edward Island remains in the last position with the lowest average income.

Population 15 Years and Over¹ by Sex and 1970 and 1980 Income Groups in Constant (1980) Dollars, for Canada, Provinces and Territories
1971 and 1981

Sex and Income Group (1980 dollars)	Canada		Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Both sexes								
Total	15,052,525	18,609,285	326,815	396,485	75,405	90,825	544,135	641,490
Without income	3,579,055	2,799,355	105,370	90,195	16,500	12,530	139,965	112,415
With income	11,473,470	15,809,935	221,445	306,290	58,900	78,295	404,175	529,080
Under \$1,000 ²	981,795	1,047,050	22,305	19,330	6,330	5,840	36,705	37,910
\$1,000-\$1,999	684,695	812,145	18,080	18,480	4,975	5,040	27,630	30,490
\$2,000-\$2,999	1,140,260	753,900	31,165	16,545	8,855	4,465	51,285	30,370
\$3,000-\$3,999	707,070	806,535	16,555	20,915	5,130	5,530	27,215	28,820
\$4,000-\$4,999	546,140	1,027,305	13,415	32,050	4,090	8,375	22,295	51,135
\$5,000-\$5,999	470,680	970,885	11,535	19,275	3,395	5,965	19,865	33,155
\$6,000-\$6,999	519,850	677,045	12,020	15,185	3,690	4,075	21,480	25,400
\$7,000-\$7,999	449,350	601,595	10,260	14,230	2,910	3,985	18,590	22,575
\$8,000-\$8,999	486,420	582,665	9,680	13,165	2,725	3,560	18,230	21,490
\$9,000-\$9,999	435,400	527,130	9,005	11,910	2,380	3,220	15,540	20,880
\$10,000-\$11,999	871,140	1,093,940	15,630	22,710	3,525	6,405	31,025	40,895
\$12,000-\$14,999	1,114,115	1,503,845	16,575	28,040	3,645	6,950	37,000	46,845
\$15,000-\$19,999	1,501,625	1,979,930	19,005	32,035	3,880	7,110	42,845	62,380
\$20,000-\$24,999	748,455	1,460,070	8,265	20,610	1,510	3,795	17,300	37,730
\$25,000 and over	816,475	1,965,890	7,945	21,805	1,855	3,980	17,160	39,010
Average income ³ (\$)	10,955	12,993	8,277	10,464	7,443	9,431	9,162	10,785
Median income ³ (\$)	8,486	10,159	5,797	7,797	5,020	6,964	6,794	8,217
Males								
Total	7,473,870	9,151,595	166,405	198,295	37,910	44,740	271,260	314,525
Without income	710,700	638,890	23,010	19,735	3,145	2,920	27,675	24,930
With income	6,763,170	8,512,705	143,395	178,560	34,765	41,825	243,585	289,595
Under \$1,000 ²	315,155	338,930	7,335	6,730	2,100	1,940	12,095	11,975
\$1,000-\$1,999	264,340	287,945	8,000	7,245	2,220	2,005	11,215	10,965
\$2,000-\$2,999	399,085	259,740	13,165	5,850	3,705	1,615	19,065	10,865
\$3,000-\$3,999	302,660	281,375	9,670	7,700	2,785	2,090	12,620	9,340
\$4,000-\$4,999	252,420	372,525	8,115	13,415	2,425	3,345	11,105	18,820
\$5,000-\$5,999	218,335	351,895	7,540	9,565	2,015	2,495	9,830	13,895
\$6,000-\$6,999	245,810	280,580	8,395	8,000	2,255	1,945	12,375	12,165
\$7,000-\$7,999	215,350	265,240	7,185	8,260	1,850	2,100	11,140	11,515
\$8,000-\$8,999	244,655	263,800	7,015	8,255	1,830	1,970	11,590	11,155
\$9,000-\$9,999	233,185	238,400	6,630	7,445	1,595	1,915	10,640	10,945
\$10,000-\$11,999	539,370	515,720	12,820	14,280	2,665	3,820	22,770	22,250
\$12,000-\$14,999	815,615	801,840	14,380	19,115	2,900	4,625	29,615	31,105
\$15,000-\$19,999	1,278,455	1,362,705	17,640	25,095	3,335	5,400	38,070	48,095
\$20,000-\$24,999	681,685	1,166,420	7,840	17,475	1,355	2,975	15,565	32,045
\$25,000 and over	757,050	1,725,590	7,670	20,130	1,730	3,585	15,900	34,455
Average income ³ (\$)	14,219	16,918	10,442	13,166	9,391	11,963	11,720	13,918
Median income ³ (\$)	12,678	14,993	8,327	10,880	6,949	9,735	10,010	12,077
Females								
Total	7,578,660	9,457,685	160,405	198,190	37,490	46,080	272,875	326,965
Without income	2,868,350	2,160,460	82,360	70,460	13,355	9,605	112,285	87,485
With income	4,710,305	7,297,230	78,050	127,725	24,135	36,475	160,590	239,480
Under \$1,000 ²	666,635	708,125	14,970	12,600	4,235	3,900	24,610	25,930
\$1,000-\$1,499	207,385	293,630	4,520	5,715	1,420	1,605	8,430	11,105
\$1,500-\$1,999	212,970	230,570	5,555	5,520	1,330	1,435	7,990	8,415
\$2,000-\$2,499	315,205	274,255	5,655	5,815	1,555	1,700	12,280	10,220
\$2,500-\$2,999	425,975	219,895	12,345	4,885	3,600	1,150	19,945	9,280
\$3,000-\$3,999	404,415	525,155	6,885	13,215	2,340	3,440	14,605	19,480
\$4,000-\$4,999	293,720	654,790	5,300	18,640	1,660	5,035	11,195	32,320
\$5,000-\$5,999	252,340	618,990	3,995	9,710	1,380	3,470	10,040	19,255
\$6,000-\$6,999	274,035	396,460	3,630	7,180	1,435	2,135	9,105	13,235
\$7,000-\$7,999	234,005	336,355	3,075	5,970	1,060	1,880	7,450	11,055
\$8,000-\$8,999	241,770	318,870	2,670	4,910	890	1,585	6,640	10,335
\$9,000-\$9,999	202,215	288,730	2,380	4,460	790	1,305	4,900	9,930
\$10,000-\$14,999	630,265	1,280,230	5,015	17,355	1,610	4,905	15,645	34,390
\$15,000 and over	349,365	1,151,170	2,060	11,755	820	2,930	7,770	24,530
Average income ³ (\$)	6,269	8,414	4,300	6,686	4,637	6,528	5,281	6,998
Median income ³ (\$)	4,416	6,310	2,776	4,864	2,984	4,995	3,482	5,154

¹ Excludes inmates.

² Includes loss.

³ For persons with income.

Population 15 Years and Over¹ by Sex and 1970 and 1980 Income Groups in Constant (1980) Dollars, for Canada, Provinces and Territories (continued)

1971 and 1981

Sex and Income Group (1980 dollars)	New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Both sexes								
Total	428,600	515,950	4,208,270	4,975,825	5,441,965	6,649,725	694,905	775,940
Without income	115,060	95,415	1,209,920	932,825	1,112,370	875,655	148,910	100,385
With income	313,540	420,535	2,998,355	4,043,005	4,329,595	5,774,070	546,000	675,550
Under \$1,000 ²	29,930	28,940	215,990	229,050	360,295	412,590	52,480	51,390
\$1,000-\$1,999	23,150	23,140	171,955	192,115	241,440	306,320	35,805	38,765
\$2,000-\$2,999	39,545	22,265	305,085	191,480	386,585	278,390	61,535	33,520
\$3,000-\$3,999	23,050	30,525	175,635	262,550	243,215	252,145	39,105	33,875
\$4,000-\$4,999	18,030	37,880	143,270	305,495	187,185	306,435	29,175	57,465
\$5,000-\$5,999	16,795	29,465	127,565	230,900	157,890	368,330	25,000	37,170
\$6,000-\$6,999	17,510	22,145	144,140	181,890	177,960	232,600	27,190	30,725
\$7,000-\$7,999	15,015	19,045	121,115	163,385	156,290	209,595	24,620	27,995
\$8,000-\$8,999	14,325	17,730	140,990	153,665	173,410	206,620	23,790	26,425
\$9,000-\$9,999	12,825	15,925	128,545	136,660	157,050	188,850	20,495	25,100
\$10,000-\$11,999	23,255	31,475	261,140	288,665	325,625	399,075	38,360	49,565
\$12,000-\$14,999	27,340	39,445	319,315	396,440	434,060	553,100	48,980	63,745
\$15,000-\$19,999	30,455	45,410	380,820	511,430	627,810	753,210	61,515	82,290
\$20,000-\$24,999	11,560	29,075	174,065	356,350	330,835	563,915	27,505	52,870
\$25,000 and over	10,765	28,075	188,725	442,920	369,950	742,900	30,450	64,655
Average income ³ (\$)	8,566	10,423	10,808	12,457	11,884	13,315	9,692	11,674
Median income ³ (\$)	6,357	7,834	8,669	9,811	9,512	10,561	7,109	9,017
Males								
Total	213,585	254,010	2,067,500	2,427,445	2,688,435	3,244,300	345,735	379,505
Without income	24,265	21,935	257,990	220,775	211,325	201,850	28,585	23,275
With income	189,315	232,080	1,809,510	2,206,670	2,477,115	3,042,445	317,150	356,230
Under \$1,000 ²	10,260	9,525	71,510	74,355	105,685	134,955	18,240	16,970
\$1,000-\$1,999	9,725	8,495	70,245	71,765	84,800	107,595	14,545	13,590
\$2,000-\$2,999	15,150	8,190	108,320	70,850	120,700	92,740	22,680	11,005
\$3,000-\$3,999	10,945	11,085	76,995	98,080	93,045	84,260	17,265	10,750
\$4,000-\$4,999	9,440	14,225	66,960	107,060	76,635	107,520	14,365	21,090
\$5,000-\$5,999	8,470	11,920	60,095	87,590	64,695	120,750	12,110	14,715
\$6,000-\$6,999	9,525	10,140	70,940	80,335	72,655	88,860	12,440	12,625
\$7,000-\$7,999	8,810	9,605	64,470	76,630	63,480	84,705	10,770	12,585
\$8,000-\$8,999	9,410	9,735	79,150	73,675	73,070	85,735	11,725	11,735
\$9,000-\$9,999	8,700	8,780	76,400	66,355	70,530	78,370	11,740	11,255
\$10,000-\$11,999	17,815	18,045	173,720	150,300	179,580	169,350	25,435	22,770
\$12,000-\$14,999	22,605	26,065	238,800	227,960	301,600	275,985	37,695	35,960
\$15,000-\$19,999	27,695	36,080	321,580	364,985	528,100	512,895	54,120	59,585
\$20,000-\$24,999	10,640	24,350	156,725	277,640	300,500	452,110	25,590	44,175
\$25,000 and over	10,125	25,830	173,590	379,090	342,035	646,605	28,425	57,410
Average income ³ (\$)	10,943	13,406	13,660	15,838	15,766	17,517	12,669	15,306
Median income ³ (\$)	9,335	11,533	11,843	13,830	14,321	15,840	10,988	13,491
Females								
Total	215,020	261,930	2,140,775	2,548,380	2,753,530	3,405,430	349,170	396,435
Without income	90,795	73,475	951,930	712,050	901,045	673,800	120,320	77,115
With income	124,225	188,455	1,188,840	1,836,330	1,852,485	2,731,625	228,855	319,320
Under \$1,000 ²	19,675	19,410	144,480	154,695	254,605	277,635	34,235	34,420
\$1,000-\$1,499	6,210	8,235	47,820	69,665	79,335	109,355	10,415	13,940
\$1,500-\$1,999	7,220	6,405	53,880	50,685	77,305	89,370	10,840	11,235
\$2,000-\$2,499	9,110	7,805	77,200	64,280	120,830	104,125	16,460	12,635
\$2,500-\$2,999	15,285	6,265	119,565	56,350	145,055	81,520	22,400	9,885
\$3,000-\$3,999	12,100	19,440	98,640	164,475	150,170	167,885	21,840	23,125
\$4,000-\$4,999	8,590	23,660	76,305	198,435	110,550	198,905	14,810	36,370
\$5,000-\$5,999	8,335	17,545	67,470	143,310	93,195	247,580	12,895	22,455
\$6,000-\$6,999	7,980	12,000	73,200	101,550	105,305	143,740	14,755	18,100
\$7,000-\$7,999	6,205	9,440	56,645	86,755	92,805	124,890	13,850	15,405
\$8,000-\$8,999	4,910	7,985	61,840	79,995	100,340	120,885	12,065	14,690
\$9,000-\$9,999	4,130	7,145	52,145	70,305	86,515	110,480	8,755	13,850
\$10,000-\$14,999	10,180	26,805	167,935	306,850	278,500	506,840	24,210	54,580
\$15,000 and over	4,315	16,305	91,715	288,985	157,965	448,420	11,335	38,640
Average income ³ (\$)	4,944	6,749	6,466	8,394	6,693	8,635	5,567	7,624
Median income ³ (\$)	3,381	5,170	4,691	6,159	4,894	6,621	3,918	5,803

¹ Excludes inmates.

² Includes loss.

³ For persons with income.

**Population 15 Years and Over¹ by Sex and 1970 and 1980 Income Groups in Constant (1980) Dollars,
for Canada, Provinces and Territories (concluded)**
1971 and 1981

Sex and Income Group (1980 dollars)	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		Northwest Territories	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Both sexes										
Total	639,185	718,040	1,098,375	1,672,620	1,563,090	2,125,730	12,000	16,990	19,780	29,670
Without income	154,890	102,350	242,870	205,620	325,815	265,400	2,300	1,645	5,095	4,915
With income	484,295	615,690	855,505	1,466,995	1,237,280	1,860,340	9,695	15,345	14,690	24,750
Under \$1,000 ²	59,760	47,840	85,665	92,605	109,890	118,375	645	840	1,805	2,330
\$1,000-\$1,999	36,745	35,175	53,655	71,870	69,385	88,335	565	695	1,310	1,720
\$2,000-\$2,999	59,140	30,830	78,070	63,380	117,110	80,590	610	700	1,275	1,375
\$3,000-\$3,999	37,990	29,140	55,075	58,600	82,805	82,520	460	630	850	1,275
\$4,000-\$4,999	27,735	43,610	41,190	72,140	58,765	110,395	355	755	630	1,570
\$5,000-\$5,999	24,080	45,405	35,155	83,050	48,485	116,430	380	585	520	1,140
\$6,000-\$6,999	24,460	27,405	38,805	60,325	51,640	75,920	310	500	640	890
\$7,000-\$7,999	20,730	23,375	35,370	49,655	43,750	66,520	255	475	445	760
\$8,000-\$8,999	20,050	22,820	36,740	51,895	45,705	64,175	320	370	465	745
\$9,000-\$9,999	16,745	20,740	31,615	46,370	40,565	56,410	255	465	395	600
\$10,000-\$11,999	30,780	40,285	58,965	100,505	81,320	112,210	675	990	830	1,160
\$12,000-\$14,999	38,735	55,640	76,610	146,370	110,060	164,220	810	1,330	975	1,730
\$15,000-\$19,999	44,375	71,430	107,340	185,355	180,250	224,275	1,480	2,040	1,850	2,960
\$20,000-\$24,999	20,780	48,630	55,885	140,155	98,250	202,950	1,235	1,615	1,260	2,375
\$25,000 and over	22,185	73,355	65,375	244,695	99,300	297,005	1,340	3,360	1,440	4,125
Average income ³ (\$)	8,543	12,421	10,879	14,691	11,434	14,239	13,674	15,580	10,850	13,101
Median income ³ (\$)	5,862	9,107	8,129	11,604	8,804	11,113	12,089	13,301	7,714	9,947
Males										
Total	324,750	358,805	557,285	854,360	783,865	1,050,915	6,610	8,965	10,530	15,725
Without income	28,845	21,745	44,900	43,135	59,500	56,650	425	465	1,030	1,480
With income	295,900	337,065	512,390	811,225	724,365	994,270	6,180	8,500	9,500	14,245
Under \$1,000 ²	25,465	14,935	30,420	29,795	31,130	36,495	195	330	715	910
\$1,000-\$1,999	17,475	12,115	21,490	24,520	23,655	28,630	230	265	735	755
\$2,000-\$2,999	24,595	10,030	30,175	21,615	40,655	26,025	250	290	625	675
\$3,000-\$3,999	20,060	9,710	24,990	20,640	33,600	26,845	180	275	495	600
\$4,000-\$4,999	16,075	17,865	20,415	27,795	26,295	40,330	175	315	405	735
\$5,000-\$5,999	13,715	17,715	17,540	31,090	21,850	41,350	185	190	295	610
\$6,000-\$6,999	14,105	12,305	18,655	23,970	23,945	29,570	155	225	375	440
\$7,000-\$7,999	11,735	11,215	15,825	21,130	19,730	26,910	115	175	235	395
\$8,000-\$8,999	12,055	11,505	16,975	22,835	21,425	26,585	165	195	240	410
\$9,000-\$9,999	10,670	10,455	16,475	18,990	19,465	23,445	120	125	225	315
\$10,000-\$11,999	21,875	20,940	36,990	44,090	44,855	48,855	340	430	510	590
\$12,000-\$14,999	30,165	31,570	57,490	71,875	79,265	76,115	460	565	640	895
\$15,000-\$19,999	38,040	50,360	91,955	120,895	155,245	136,675	1,175	1,015	1,500	1,630
\$20,000-\$24,999	19,145	39,935	51,660	111,545	90,380	161,325	1,135	1,140	1,150	1,700
\$25,000 and over	20,715	66,400	61,340	220,435	92,860	265,115	1,295	2,970	1,360	3,575
Average income ³ (\$)	10,709	16,384	14,133	19,286	15,155	18,875	17,194	19,594	13,380	16,041
Median income ³ (\$)	8,391	13,842	12,402	16,924	14,139	17,533	17,366	19,063	11,533	14,291
Females										
Total	314,430	359,230	541,090	818,265	779,225	1,074,820	5,390	8,025	9,250	13,940
Without income	126,045	80,605	197,970	162,490	266,310	208,750	1,875	1,180	4,065	3,435
With income	188,390	278,625	343,120	655,775	512,915	866,065	3,515	6,845	5,180	10,510
Under \$1,000 ²	34,295	32,910	55,240	62,810	78,765	81,885	450	510	1,085	1,420
\$1,000-\$1,499	9,880	13,280	16,195	26,450	22,695	33,495	175	240	280	540
\$1,500-\$1,999	9,380	9,775	15,970	20,905	23,035	26,210	160	190	300	425
\$2,000-\$2,499	14,575	11,905	21,515	24,215	35,600	30,900	160	250	270	395
\$2,500-\$2,999	19,970	8,900	26,380	17,550	40,855	23,670	200	155	385	300
\$3,000-\$3,999	17,925	19,425	30,080	37,965	49,205	55,675	275	350	350	675
\$4,000-\$4,999	11,660	25,750	20,775	44,345	32,465	70,070	185	440	225	825
\$5,000-\$5,999	10,365	27,690	17,620	51,965	26,640	75,080	190	395	225	535
\$6,000-\$6,999	10,355	15,105	20,150	36,360	27,690	46,345	160	270	265	440
\$7,000-\$7,999	9,000	12,160	19,545	28,525	24,020	39,615	140	300	210	365
\$8,000-\$8,999	7,990	11,315	19,765	29,060	24,280	37,585	150	175	225	335
\$9,000-\$9,999	6,070	10,285	15,140	27,380	21,100	32,965	135	345	170	290
\$10,000-\$14,999	17,470	43,410	41,100	130,915	67,265	151,455	685	1,325	650	1,400
\$15,000 and over	9,445	36,715	23,650	117,335	39,310	161,120	450	1,900	545	2,550
Average income ³ (\$)	5,141	7,627	6,019	9,005	6,178	8,916	7,485	10,597	6,210	9,117
Median income ³ (\$)	3,339	5,626	4,297	7,186	4,193	6,777	5,798	9,429	3,783	6,296

¹ Excludes inmates.

² Includes loss.

³ For persons with income.

Census Families by Income Groups — Advance Information

A census family consists of a married couple with or without never-married children or a lone parent with never-married children.

The average income of a census family in Canada was \$26,748 in 1980; it ranged from a low of \$20,666 in Prince Edward Island to a high of \$31,834 in the Yukon. Of the 10 provinces only Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia had average family incomes higher than the national average.

Average family income in constant (1980) dollars increased from \$20,820 in 1970 to \$26,748 in 1980, up 28.5% in real terms over the decade. The changes in family incomes varied by province but the variation was more pronounced than in the case of individuals. Only Quebec and Ontario registered below average increases (25% and 21.2% respectively). Saskatchewan had the highest increase (over 60%) while Alberta, where family average income was close to the national average in 1970, gained 47.6%, so that it registered the second highest average family income after the Yukon in 1980.

The distribution of families by size of constant (1980) dollars income has also changed significantly between 1970 and 1980. There has been a large shift of families from the 'under \$20,000' to the '\$20,000 and over' income groups. Over the decade, the number of census families increased by 25.1%, while, the number of families with incomes under \$20,000 declined by 12.5%, and the number of families with incomes of \$20,000 or over increased by 72.6%. The number of families with an income of at least \$35,000 nearly tripled over the decade. The above comparisons are done in constant (1980) dollars i.e. at levels of equivalent purchasing power.

Census Families in Private Households by 1970 and 1980 Family Income Groups in Constant (1980) Dollars, for Canada, Provinces and Territories

1971 and 1981

Family Income Group (1980 dollars)	Canada		Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
All families	5,054,635	6,325,310	107,765	135,125	24,195	30,285	179,525	216,185
Without income	14,740	18,335	305	180	30	40	415	285
Under \$5,000 ¹	346,585	283,140	15,045	8,835	2,475	1,365	15,230	11,155
\$5,000-\$7,999	416,580	295,655	18,315	10,525	4,155	2,245	22,455	12,350
\$8,000-\$9,999	272,375	326,735	10,460	11,015	2,600	2,810	14,430	17,200
\$10,000-\$11,999	303,175	302,340	10,000	8,950	2,190	2,355	15,205	14,565
\$12,000-\$14,999	504,150	435,895	12,910	13,320	3,025	3,385	23,175	20,250
\$15,000-\$16,999	383,315	309,040	7,435	9,135	1,855	2,215	15,265	14,320
\$17,000-\$19,999	575,325	491,770	9,380	12,365	2,255	2,895	19,550	21,320
\$20,000-\$21,999	351,405	368,785	4,870	8,335	1,190	1,850	10,280	14,745
\$22,000-\$24,999	456,505	522,305	5,710	10,825	1,275	2,250	12,460	18,505
\$25,000-\$29,999	544,210	800,540	5,820	14,150	1,255	3,255	13,325	24,710
\$30,000-\$34,999	335,635	656,970	3,090	9,815	735	1,935	7,175	17,210
\$35,000-\$39,999	192,610	470,030	1,545	6,370	415	1,435	3,825	10,390
\$40,000-\$44,999	113,215	325,860	965	3,955	210	845	2,090	6,580
\$45,000 and over	244,815	717,915	1,905	7,335	515	1,405	4,645	12,610
Average income (\$)	20,820	26,748	14,466	20,971	15,125	20,666	17,014	21,872
Median income (\$)	18,447	23,894	11,951	18,362	12,713	17,843	14,845	19,481

Family Income Group (1980 dollars)	New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
All families	139,620	176,625	1,352,985	1,671,745	1,878,500	2,278,910	233,985	262,235
Without income	315	180	3,965	4,465	5,945	7,095	540	565
Under \$5,000 ¹	13,065	9,075	91,105	73,805	90,670	97,405	22,160	13,975
\$5,000-\$7,999	18,445	15,075	112,400	107,665	114,685	81,230	23,560	11,940
\$8,000-\$9,999	11,665	12,465	80,590	87,890	77,015	99,400	14,330	17,645
\$10,000-\$11,999	12,335	11,450	95,355	83,305	90,200	99,095	14,860	14,270
\$12,000-\$14,999	17,480	17,170	155,645	125,325	163,155	141,160	23,750	20,465
\$15,000-\$16,999	12,380	11,855	112,900	91,005	133,625	101,675	17,905	13,760
\$17,000-\$19,999	15,490	17,100	156,780	142,740	216,440	169,920	27,040	22,420
\$20,000-\$21,999	8,300	11,215	89,725	104,490	141,085	133,140	16,155	15,845
\$22,000-\$24,999	9,180	14,595	112,475	141,065	191,850	194,785	20,080	22,255
\$25,000-\$29,999	9,405	20,090	127,070	205,065	242,150	306,520	22,040	33,685
\$30,000-\$34,999	4,755	13,585	79,545	157,835	154,930	257,115	12,640	25,270
\$35,000-\$39,999	2,520	8,735	46,245	109,265	89,700	185,670	6,835	17,030
\$40,000-\$44,999	1,425	5,290	27,730	75,290	53,370	126,700	3,790	10,830
\$45,000 and over	2,865	8,760	61,445	162,535	113,670	277,990	8,285	22,285
Average income (\$)	16,205	21,155	20,080	25,105	23,108	28,002	18,781	24,455
Median income (\$)	14,383	18,916	17,431	22,305	20,678	25,215	16,986	22,029

¹ Includes loss.

Census Families in Private Households by 1970 and 1980 Family Income Groups in Constant (1980) Dollars, for Canada, Provinces and Territories (concluded)

1971 and 1981

Family Income Group (1980 dollars)	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		Northwest Territories	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
All families	215,445	245,740	380,390	565,615	531,690	727,685	3,990	5,675	6,545	9,480
Without income	400	385	945	2,055	1,825	3,055	15	5	40	25
Under \$5,000 ¹	31,925	12,975	32,100	24,260	31,200	29,150	310	255	1,285	880
\$5,000-\$7,999	29,205	11,745	32,420	17,025	40,125	24,930	190	230	625	700
\$8,000-\$9,999	16,140	17,935	20,615	23,190	24,110	36,545	110	160	310	470
\$10,000-\$11,999	15,655	14,005	20,945	23,245	25,975	30,525	140	190	315	380
\$12,000-\$14,999	22,940	18,285	35,185	33,100	46,260	42,595	220	255	400	585
\$15,000-\$16,999	15,195	12,720	27,230	23,090	39,020	28,695	175	180	320	410
\$17,000-\$19,999	21,140	19,410	41,915	36,760	64,480	46,010	340	300	500	530
\$20,000-\$21,999	11,970	13,415	26,250	27,695	40,910	37,410	270	205	390	440
\$22,000-\$24,999	14,120	19,325	35,285	40,625	53,190	57,225	415	290	465	555
\$25,000-\$29,999	15,925	29,195	41,520	68,705	64,355	93,635	645	605	695	925
\$30,000-\$34,999	8,420	23,210	24,730	64,920	38,710	84,525	455	695	450	855
\$35,000-\$39,999	4,435	15,790	14,360	50,365	22,095	63,610	310	590	320	785
\$40,000-\$44,999	2,400	11,455	8,480	37,320	12,430	46,475	160	535	165	590
\$45,000 and over	5,575	25,900	18,405	93,255	26,995	103,310	240	1,175	260	1,355
Average income (\$)	15,894	25,438	20,585	30,390	21,730	29,132	24,288	31,834	18,317	26,126
Median income (\$)	13,855	22,307	18,477	27,216	19,661	26,357	23,770	30,919	16,819	23,701

¹ Includes loss.

Non-family Persons by Sex and Income Groups — Advance Information

Non-family persons are persons who are not part of census families and may be living alone or with other related or unrelated individuals.

The average income of male non-family persons increased by 30.6% in constant (1980) dollars, from \$9,988 in 1970 to \$13,045 in 1980, while that of female non-family persons increased by 36.7% from \$6,806 in 1970 to \$9,301 in 1980.

There were 3,078,540 non-family persons in 1981, about 55% of whom were females. The characteristics of these persons are different from those of the general population 15 years and over. There is a relatively high concentration of elderly among non-family persons, especially in the case of females among whom 38% were at least 65 years of age. It is because of this factor that a very large proportion of females falls in the \$4,000 - \$7,999 income groups in 1980. Male non-family persons, on the other hand, are concentrated in the three highest income groups.

Non-family Persons in Private Households, 15 Years and Over, by Sex and 1970 and 1980 Income Groups in Constant (1980) Dollars, for Canada, Provinces and Territories

1971 and 1981

Sex and Income Group (1980 dollars)	Canada		Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Males								
Total	941,275	1,384,365	14,750	18,385	4,820	5,590	33,760	42,450
Without income	54,130	58,130	1,220	1,195	180	210	1,955	2,035
Under \$1,000 ¹	30,815	39,745	695	510	220	175	1,170	1,160
\$1,000-\$1,999	40,440	40,305	1,265	1,060	380	265	1,870	1,335
\$2,000-\$2,999	105,600	45,375	3,155	845	1,115	235	5,955	2,065
\$3,000-\$3,999	71,765	65,325	1,250	945	645	255	3,410	1,675
\$4,000-\$4,999	48,305	90,450	850	2,940	415	965	2,240	5,605
\$5,000-\$5,999	40,470	106,440	750	1,810	295	660	1,780	3,730
\$6,000-\$7,999	79,675	114,045	1,360	1,675	555	715	3,255	4,460
\$8,000-\$9,999	76,000	96,380	980	1,360	295	345	2,860	3,420
\$10,000-\$11,999	78,295	93,920	845	965	200	470	2,315	2,920
\$12,000-\$14,999	98,270	138,550	815	1,315	220	405	2,570	4,175
\$15,000-\$19,999	122,220	197,400	835	1,720	175	425	2,530	5,025
\$20,000-\$24,999	48,535	138,020	355	915	55	245	900	2,420
\$25,000 and over	46,750	160,290	360	1,140	80	215	950	2,435
Average income (\$)	9,988	13,045	6,718	9,222	5,768	8,655	7,838	10,106
Median income (\$)	7,983	10,653	3,827	5,939	3,803	6,061	5,158	7,567
Females								
Total	1,192,745	1,694,175	17,780	23,165	5,660	7,485	43,355	57,300
Without income	98,690	87,185	2,060	1,820	390	275	3,875	2,670
Under \$1,000 ¹	43,080	48,610	905	785	240	215	1,665	1,735
\$1,000-\$1,999	54,945	50,085	1,705	1,245	360	225	2,245	1,850
\$2,000-\$2,999	224,865	59,235	6,035	1,305	1,605	250	11,055	2,725
\$3,000-\$3,999	139,625	83,090	1,760	880	780	300	5,090	2,535
\$4,000-\$4,999	73,230	206,510	985	6,780	405	2,025	2,940	12,900
\$5,000-\$5,999	62,460	254,555	835	2,550	325	1,135	2,625	7,065
\$6,000-\$7,999	113,935	174,340	1,210	1,940	530	885	4,050	6,045
\$8,000-\$9,999	102,990	131,060	875	1,185	400	465	3,045	4,750
\$10,000-\$11,999	82,065	123,975	465	1,120	200	510	2,145	4,155
\$12,000-\$14,999	81,425	161,005	390	1,420	210	525	1,975	4,050
\$15,000-\$19,999	67,795	158,140	370	1,140	115	345	1,510	3,835
\$20,000-\$24,999	24,460	80,470	110	570	55	160	615	1,505
\$25,000 and over	23,165	75,905	70	420	45	165	520	1,475
Average income (\$)	6,806	9,301	4,108	6,611	5,075	7,324	5,589	7,840
Median income (\$)	4,479	6,576	2,698	4,817	3,307	5,397	3,555	5,599

¹ Includes loss.

Non-family Persons in Private Households, 15 Years and Over, by Sex and 1970 and 1980 Income Groups in Constant (1980) Dollars, for Canada, Provinces and Territories (continued)

1971 and 1981

Sex and Income Group (1980 dollars)	New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Males								
Total	22,505	30,185	240,635	339,670	340,060	459,015	46,045	59,380
Without income	1,365	1,585	17,800	18,870	18,580	17,680	2,165	2,025
Under \$1,000 ¹	815	1,050	6,945	9,945	9,085	13,110	2,055	2,235
\$1,000-\$1,999	1,605	1,140	11,235	10,085	10,575	12,575	2,475	2,385
\$2,000-\$2,999	3,780	1,170	28,550	11,505	30,700	15,410	6,060	2,060
\$3,000-\$3,999	2,225	2,150	16,500	28,330	22,640	16,055	4,285	2,225
\$4,000-\$4,999	1,465	4,005	11,890	30,790	15,440	20,355	2,670	6,060
\$5,000-\$5,999	1,260	2,565	10,115	21,810	12,915	39,300	2,270	3,860
\$6,000-\$7,999	2,305	2,990	20,805	30,305	26,320	36,310	4,235	5,325
\$8,000-\$9,999	2,000	2,405	21,570	24,015	26,415	31,670	3,945	4,555
\$10,000-\$11,999	1,390	2,190	21,675	23,315	30,030	31,150	3,675	4,170
\$12,000-\$14,999	1,705	2,770	24,200	31,465	40,225	48,310	4,260	6,200
\$15,000-\$19,999	1,560	3,120	27,045	41,920	54,275	71,730	4,590	8,415
\$20,000-\$24,999	485	1,560	10,855	26,075	22,015	49,315	1,785	5,015
\$25,000 and over	535	1,480	11,435	31,245	20,840	56,045	1,575	4,860
Average income (\$)	7,279	9,418	9,608	11,524	11,238	13,698	8,581	11,635
Median income (\$)	4,993	6,893	7,620	8,614	9,780	11,687	6,451	9,548
Females								
Total	30,565	40,730	323,885	438,120	452,085	615,370	57,850	78,275
Without income	2,635	2,265	34,345	26,780	33,280	29,665	3,625	2,920
Under \$1,000 ¹	1,310	1,340	11,575	11,995	14,010	17,095	2,110	2,450
\$1,000-\$1,999	1,865	1,345	16,370	11,320	16,985	17,670	2,880	2,695
\$2,000-\$2,999	7,790	1,500	62,250	15,155	79,210	21,875	11,455	2,775
\$3,000-\$3,999	3,750	2,665	33,700	34,875	51,710	22,340	7,720	2,710
\$4,000-\$4,999	2,060	9,705	18,150	81,560	27,530	44,205	3,805	14,545
\$5,000-\$5,999	2,000	4,770	16,105	44,535	22,975	114,470	3,310	8,275
\$6,000-\$7,999	3,095	4,265	28,795	41,825	42,740	64,430	6,855	9,020
\$8,000-\$9,999	2,045	2,880	26,995	29,880	40,805	49,820	5,480	7,325
\$10,000-\$11,999	1,290	2,710	22,315	26,810	34,670	47,790	3,510	6,610
\$12,000-\$14,999	1,190	3,050	22,315	36,340	35,920	61,890	3,100	7,295
\$15,000-\$19,999	950	2,335	18,585	35,945	29,865	61,600	2,475	6,515
\$20,000-\$24,999	370	1,130	6,505	20,700	11,160	31,110	695	2,850
\$25,000 and over	220	770	5,880	20,405	11,225	31,410	840	2,290
Average income (\$)	5,250	7,363	6,633	8,797	7,466	9,839	6,237	8,706
Median income (\$)	3,448	5,324	4,203	5,838	5,143	7,134	4,298	6,530

¹ Includes loss.

Non-family Persons in Private Households, 15 Years and Over, by Sex and 1970 and 1980 Income Groups in Constant (1980) Dollars, for Canada, Provinces and Territories (concluded)
1971 and 1981

Sex and Income Group (1980 dollars)	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		Northwest Territories	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Males										
Total	43,170	58,075	78,630	176,330	113,910	190,645	1,405	1,990	1,575	2,645
Without income	1,685	2,255	3,310	5,435	5,675	6,540	60	110	120	190
Under \$1,000 ¹	2,815	1,990	3,470	4,305	3,420	5,095	40	55	90	120
\$1,000-\$1,999	3,030	1,950	3,590	4,565	4,270	4,795	55	40	85	120
\$2,000-\$2,999	6,465	1,935	8,205	4,715	11,390	5,275	95	40	135	115
\$3,000-\$3,999	4,815	2,180	6,585	5,060	9,270	6,275	70	70	75	105
\$4,000-\$4,999	2,980	3,670	4,450	6,600	5,780	9,185	60	110	70	155
\$5,000-\$5,999	2,365	6,505	3,850	11,350	4,780	14,655	55	65	45	125
\$6,000-\$7,999	4,215	5,165	7,160	13,265	9,265	13,555	80	105	120	175
\$8,000-\$9,999	3,235	4,175	6,365	12,495	8,160	11,700	85	120	100	135
\$10,000-\$11,999	2,960	4,035	6,785	12,880	8,205	11,595	105	120	105	105
\$12,000-\$14,999	3,085	5,775	8,055	20,080	12,885	17,675	125	185	110	180
\$15,000-\$19,999	3,120	7,685	9,710	28,215	17,880	28,505	275	295	230	335
\$20,000-\$24,999	1,165	4,890	3,700	20,695	6,915	26,380	160	235	145	270
\$25,000 and over	1,240	5,855	3,410	26,675	6,015	29,420	150	440	165	495
Average income (\$)	7,380	12,245	9,532	14,809	10,645	14,920	13,211	15,753	11,350	13,686
Median income (\$)	4,930	9,595	7,586	12,879	8,708	12,934	12,434	14,320	8,973	11,074
Females										
Total	47,880	65,985	76,815	148,460	134,990	215,970	735	1,405	1,135	1,915
Without income	3,475	2,890	5,450	6,960	9,295	10,650	90	50	190	235
Under \$1,000 ¹	2,575	2,230	3,515	4,395	5,060	6,200	35	40	75	115
\$1,000-\$1,999	2,825	2,480	3,690	5,120	5,910	6,005	50	45	70	90
\$2,000-\$2,999	10,955	2,345	12,430	5,090	21,860	6,090	70	60	140	80
\$3,000-\$3,999	6,510	2,285	9,810	5,555	18,690	8,840	55	55	45	65
\$4,000-\$4,999	3,395	6,980	4,925	9,375	8,975	18,135	20	155	35	150
\$5,000-\$5,999	2,800	13,945	4,125	21,295	7,300	36,265	40	120	30	125
\$6,000-\$7,999	4,685	6,940	8,475	16,500	13,345	22,235	70	110	95	125
\$8,000-\$9,999	3,350	4,560	7,520	12,630	12,335	17,375	60	100	80	100
\$10,000-\$11,999	2,205	4,705	5,125	13,365	10,000	16,015	65	105	85	85
\$12,000-\$14,999	2,245	6,065	4,745	17,695	9,170	22,375	70	145	90	150
\$15,000-\$19,999	1,730	5,755	4,285	16,550	7,715	23,670	65	185	120	265
\$20,000-\$24,999	625	2,580	1,295	7,475	2,955	12,115	30	120	40	155
\$25,000 and over	505	2,220	1,430	6,455	2,390	10,010	15	110	35	170
Average income (\$)	5,524	8,678	6,722	9,953	6,914	9,839	7,762	10,967	7,531	10,335
Median income (\$)	3,630	5,987	4,713	7,988	4,743	7,326	6,229	9,479	5,462	7,582

¹ Includes loss.

Private Households by Income Groups — Advance Information

A household refers to the occupants of a dwelling. It may consist of one person living alone or two or more related or unrelated persons. It may also contain one or more families or a combination of family and non-family persons.

The average income of a household in Canada was \$24,460 in 1980, compared to \$20,297 (in constant (1980) dollars) in 1970, a gain of 20.5% in real income over the decade. This rate of increase was lower than the one experienced by families. This result is, however, influenced by the large increase in the number of one-person households over the decade. The pattern of provincial incomes and the other changes since 1970 are similar, though less pronounced, than those observed in the case of families.

Private Households by 1970 and 1980 Household Income Groups in Constant (1980) Dollars, for Canada, Provinces and Territories

1971 and 1981

Household Income Group (1980 dollars)	Canada		Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
All households	6,030,805	8,281,530	110,185	148,420	27,790	37,660	206,920	273,195
Without income	30,380	38,410	390	415	55	70	805	790
Under \$5,000 ¹	615,225	591,085	15,285	12,330	3,845	3,390	23,475	24,280
\$5,000-\$9,999	849,410	1,116,830	26,150	22,600	6,940	6,920	39,730	43,495
\$10,000-\$14,999	934,050	1,051,125	22,050	22,640	5,770	6,745	41,050	43,475
\$15,000-\$19,999	1,039,875	1,041,275	17,160	22,465	4,485	5,875	37,615	41,620
\$20,000-\$24,999	871,630	1,060,530	11,725	20,335	2,885	4,595	25,295	37,295
\$25,000-\$29,999	605,155	910,510	6,950	15,620	1,455	3,650	15,820	28,065
\$30,000-\$34,999	390,790	733,665	4,015	10,970	930	2,205	8,825	19,240
\$35,000-\$44,999	379,000	895,690	3,710	12,015	790	2,570	7,940	19,840
\$45,000 and over	315,285	842,395	2,745	9,030	635	1,640	6,370	15,090
Average income (\$)	20,297	24,460	15,635	21,198	15,088	19,338	17,163	20,476
Median income (\$)	17,758	21,304	12,930	18,584	12,590	16,392	14,803	17,894

Household Income Group (1980 dollars)	New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
All households	157,240	214,915	1,603,685	2,172,855	2,225,205	2,969,785	287,915	357,985
Without income	745	610	11,035	13,405	9,325	11,885	1,195	1,235
Under \$5,000 ¹	18,475	18,455	151,960	191,515	178,070	175,935	40,060	34,875
\$5,000-\$9,999	31,715	36,035	232,845	302,025	246,080	375,560	48,985	54,420
\$10,000-\$14,999	31,110	34,475	285,990	286,630	295,365	356,185	45,510	51,215
\$15,000-\$19,999	29,595	32,835	293,730	292,350	373,695	360,095	49,190	47,800
\$20,000-\$24,999	19,280	28,825	22,480	285,890	351,890	387,775	39,250	45,415
\$25,000-\$29,999	11,145	22,325	144,130	231,150	263,965	344,315	24,955	37,890
\$30,000-\$34,999	6,030	15,115	93,075	176,165	179,215	284,285	14,935	28,160
\$35,000-\$44,999	5,340	15,855	90,965	206,825	177,900	348,210	13,205	31,400
\$45,000 and over	3,805	10,390	77,470	186,900	149,710	325,540	10,630	25,580
Average income (\$)	16,419	20,112	19,686	22,869	22,666	25,577	17,896	21,721
Median income (\$)	14,424	17,675	16,950	20,007	20,137	22,553	15,802	18,895

¹ Includes loss.

Private Households by 1970 and 1980 Household Income Groups in Constant (1980) Dollars, for Canada, Provinces and Territories (concluded)

1971 and 1981

Household Income Group (1980 dollars)	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		Northwest Territories	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
All households	267,610	332,715	464,240	758,240	667,330	996,640	5,105	7,590	7,585	11,530
Without income	1,100	1,305	2,140	3,495	3,510	5,095	30	50	65	55
Under \$5,000 ¹	53,740	26,355	57,590	41,400	71,025	61,140	435	485	1,270	930
\$5,000-\$9,999	56,980	57,250	68,960	84,705	89,515	131,925	470	630	1,040	1,270
\$10,000-\$14,999	45,070	46,270	68,400	85,970	92,320	115,690	520	660	895	1,175
\$15,000-\$19,999	39,535	42,665	76,655	84,585	116,490	108,930	690	760	1,030	1,300
\$20,000-\$24,999	28,490	39,585	66,370	87,190	102,155	121,565	790	750	1,005	1,310
\$25,000-\$29,999	18,010	33,365	46,130	82,110	71,090	110,010	715	790	790	1,220
\$30,000-\$34,999	9,675	26,065	28,215	74,580	44,800	95,120	520	715	570	1,045
\$35,000-\$44,999	8,320	30,495	27,225	101,410	42,490	124,135	560	1,315	555	1,615
\$45,000 and over	6,690	29,355	22,555	112,795	33,935	123,025	370	1,445	370	1,615
Average income (\$)	14,895	22,637	19,552	27,969	20,449	26,171	23,752	29,807	19,236	26,359
Median income (\$)	12,366	19,086	17,272	24,547	18,326	23,042	22,512	27,718	17,528	23,894

¹ Includes loss.

Owner-occupied Private Non-farm Dwellings by Value of Dwelling — Advance Information

The average value of owner-occupied private non-farm dwellings in Canada was given as close to \$74,000. However, 55.6% of these dwellings were valued at less than \$65,000. About 21% of the dwellings were valued at \$100,000 or more.

The average value was highest in British Columbia, where dwellings with a value of \$100,000 and over represented slightly more than 58% of all owner-occupied non-farm dwellings. Alberta had the second highest average value of about \$94,000. At \$78,000, Ontario's average value was slightly higher than the national average, while the average value of dwellings in all other provinces and the territories was lower, ranging from \$38,610 in New Brunswick to \$61,528 in the Yukon.

The value of dwelling is defined as the amount expected by the owner if the dwelling and the land it is on were to be sold. The data, therefore, may not represent actual market values of dwellings at the time of the 1981 Census.

More detailed information will be published in Catalogue Nos. 92-932 (Canada and provinces) and 93-937 to 93-948 (sub-provincial areas).

Owner-occupied Private Non-farm Dwellings by Value of Dwelling, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

Owner-occupied Private Non-farm Dwellings									
		Value of Dwelling							
	Total	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000- 49,999	\$50,000- 64,999	\$65,000- 79,999	\$80,000- 99,999	\$100,000- 149,999	\$150,000- and More	Average Value of Dwelling
Canada	4,917,430	348,225	1,473,955	911,080	608,710	546,855	567,380	461,230	73,955
Nfld.	119,505	25,780	54,455	19,265	9,950	5,940	2,830	1,285	40,305
P.E.I.	26,160	4,420	13,975	4,590	1,690	760	525	200	40,230
N.S.	192,180	34,165	90,930	36,150	15,805	7,840	5,075	2,210	42,995
N.B.	154,980	28,105	84,240	26,945	8,910	3,665	2,310	805	38,610
Quebec	1,123,880	79,980	542,525	255,745	112,490	58,740	46,660	27,745	51,887
Ont.	1,819,140	63,755	443,180	381,860	288,510	248,765	233,380	159,690	78,218
Man.	214,340	21,900	86,300	51,695	27,715	13,950	8,720	4,060	51,755
Sask.	198,520	29,695	65,615	45,455	29,775	15,680	9,150	3,155	51,143
Alta.	433,865	25,265	41,325	43,290	63,505	107,270	102,160	51,050	94,179
B.C.	628,250	33,615	49,880	45,290	49,455	83,255	155,975	210,775	128,081
Yukon	3,995	655	905	530	700	705	340	160	61,528
N.W.T.	2,610	885	620	250	205	290	260	95	49,123

Figures are based on a 20% sample.

Note: Calculations are based on unrounded data. Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

Private Households in Owner-occupied Non-farm Dwellings by Owners' Major Payments — Advance Information

Of the 4.9 million owner-occupied households in private non-farm dwellings, 52% paid less than \$300 per month, about 23% paid between \$300 and \$499 per month, another 15% paid from \$500 to \$699, and slightly less than 10% paid \$700 or more. The national average payment was \$367 per month.

Alberta reported the highest average payment (\$463), followed by Yukon (\$457), the Northwest Territories (\$407) and British Columbia (\$400). These two provinces and the territories also had a higher proportion of households with monthly payments of \$700 and more. In the other provinces, the proportion of households with major payments of less than \$300 per month ranged from 48.1% in Quebec to 73.5% in Newfoundland. For these provinces, the average major payments ranged from \$236 in Newfoundland to \$380 in Ontario.

For census purposes, the owners' major payments include payments for electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels, water and other municipal services, monthly mortgage payments, and property taxes (municipal and school). The figures in the last column represent the total average monthly payments for shelter made by these owners.

More detailed information will be published in Catalogue Nos. 92-933 (Canada and provinces), and 93-937 to 93-948 (sub-provincial areas).

Private Households in Owner-occupied Non-farm Dwellings by Owner's Major Payments, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

	Total	Monthly Owner's Major Payments				
		Less Than \$100 ¹	\$100- 199	200- 299	300- 399	400- 499
Canada	4,917,425	467,580	1,345,940	743,160	586,855	562,375
Newfoundland	119,505	30,485	42,450	14,910	11,670	9,080
Prince Edward Island	26,160	4,010	8,980	4,385	3,660	2,735
Nova Scotia	192,180	30,475	63,240	31,365	23,880	19,135
New Brunswick	154,980	30,920	48,170	25,245	20,830	15,115
Quebec	1,123,880	85,125	245,365	209,740	191,955	160,610
Ontario	1,819,140	101,020	541,690	279,800	204,170	213,295
Manitoba	214,340	26,780	73,620	30,510	24,210	23,375
Saskatchewan	198,525	34,430	65,485	24,840	17,715	19,975
Alberta	433,870	40,890	97,730	48,925	32,525	35,715
British Columbia	628,250	82,230	158,315	72,720	55,675	62,760
Yukon	3,990	650	510	390	310	355
Northwest Territories	2,610	565	380	335	260	230

	Monthly Owner's Major Payments						Average Owner's Major Payments
	500- 599	600- 699	700- 799	800- 899	900- 999	1,000+	
Canada	446,960	292,580	177,330	102,705	59,895	132,045	367
Newfoundland	5,275	2,355	1,250	775	305	955	236
Prince Edward Island	1,230	525	255	90	35	250	266
Nova Scotia	11,145	5,525	2,690	1,485	795	2,440	284
New Brunswick	7,405	3,395	1,480	670	285	1,470	262
Quebec	104,780	54,445	28,025	15,625	8,370	19,845	356
Ontario	180,975	122,110	71,340	37,465	20,580	46,690	380
Manitoba	16,960	8,830	4,195	2,020	1,080	2,760	307
Saskatchewan	14,975	9,305	5,335	2,525	1,375	2,570	301
Alberta	42,450	40,845	31,485	22,125	14,330	26,835	463
British Columbia	61,150	44,675	30,770	19,500	12,500	27,955	400
Yukon	435	410	355	280	160	155	457
Northwest Territories	185	160	150	140	80	120	407

Figures are based on a 20% sample.

Note: Calculations are based on unrounded data. Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

¹ Includes households reporting no major payments.

Private Households in Tenant-occupied Non-farm Dwellings by Gross Rent — Advance Information

Of the 3.1 million tenant households occupying non-farm dwellings in Canada, the largest proportion (36.8%) paid between \$200 and \$299 per month. This group combined with those paying less than \$200 accounted for 63.8% of the tenant households. The number and percentage of households with gross rents of \$400 and more are considerably lower, accounting for just 15.5% of the total.

The data show little variation among provinces, with the majority of tenant households across the country paying less than \$300 per month. The exceptions are Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon where the percentage of tenant households paying less than \$300 was 30.1%, 49.1% and 46.2% respectively.

Alberta had the highest average gross rent (\$384), followed by British Columbia (\$340) and the Yukon (\$309). The national average was \$296 per month.

For census purposes, gross rent refers to the total average monthly payments made by tenant households to secure shelter, including, where applicable, payments for electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels, water and other municipal services as well as monthly cash rent.

More detailed information will be published in Catalogue Nos. 92-933 (Canada and provinces) and 93-937 to 93-948 (sub-provincial areas).

Private Households in Tenant-occupied Non-farm Dwellings by Gross Rent, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

	Total	Monthly Gross Rent				
		Less Than \$100 ¹	\$100- 199	200- 299	300- 399	400- 499
Canada	3,128,905	199,925	643,195	1,152,255	648,120	263,105
Newfoundland	28,720	2,940	5,570	10,030	7,385	1,850
Prince Edward Island	9,110	545	2,065	3,720	2,125	450
Nova Scotia	77,815	7,265	15,465	30,370	16,985	4,825
New Brunswick	57,190	4,345	13,520	27,950	8,445	1,760
Quebec	1,014,570	52,610	327,110	438,030	120,815	37,305
Ontario	1,087,225	79,005	160,660	403,670	276,615	99,795
Manitoba	121,430	9,560	28,480	48,165	25,285	6,600
Saskatchewan	87,735	7,740	21,725	28,655	19,640	6,960
Alberta	278,050	13,090	24,855	45,770	79,655	59,215
British Columbia	354,560	19,180	41,035	113,770	89,395	43,225
Yukon	3,590	630	470	560	905	515
Northwest Territories	8,920	3,020	2,250	1,575	865	605

	Monthly Gross Rent						Average Gross Rent
	500- 599	600- 699	700- 799	800- 899	900- 999	1,000+	
Canada	109,890	46,805	20,095	8,435	3,970	33,115	296
Newfoundland	565	100	85	20	10	165	266
Prince Edward Island	105	5	15	—	—	80	265
Nova Scotia	1,560	510	155	105	25	550	268
New Brunswick	435	120	50	15	20	530	252
Quebec	13,520	5,555	2,535	1,230	815	15,050	262
Ontario	34,435	13,655	5,655	2,455	1,215	10,075	303
Manitoba	1,505	380	230	115	65	1,045	266
Saskatchewan	1,855	410	150	60	30	515	267
Alberta	31,665	14,030	5,035	2,110	700	1,930	384
British Columbia	23,665	11,790	6,065	2,265	1,075	3,115	340
Yukon	275	140	50	35	5	10	309
Northwest Territories	310	130	60	30	15	50	202

Figures are based on a 20% sample.

Note: Calculations are based on unrounded data. Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

¹ Includes households reporting no gross rent.

